DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 443 945 CE 078 331

AUTHOR Ross, Linda
TITLE The Numeracy Workbook.
INSTITUTION Adult Migrant English Service, Sydney, New South Wales (Australia).
ISBN ISBN-0-7310-1827-3
PUB DATE 1997-00-00
NOTE 122p.
AVAILABLE FROM NSW AMES Publications, P.O. Box 1603, Rozelle 2039, NSW AUSTRALIA, Tel: 02 9555 5300, Fax: 61 2 9555 5311, Web site: http://www.nsw.ames.edu.au/publications/index.htm ($13.95 Australian dollars).
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom - Learner (051)
EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Adult Basic Education; *Arithmetic; *Daily Living Skills; Developed Nations; *English (Second Language); Foreign Countries; *Functional Literacy; Graphs; Instructional Materials; Learning Activities; *Literacy Education; Map Skills; Measurement; Migrant Adult Education; Numbers; *Numeracy; Second Language Instruction; Tables (Data); Workbooks
IDENTIFIERS *Australia (New South Wales)

ABSTRACT

This workbook is intended for students at beginner and post-beginner levels of numeracy, especially those with limited literacy skills. It takes a thematic approach to numeracy learning with everyday topics like shopping, banking, transport, and sport. Number, space measurement, and graphic texts are covered in context, through sequential activities. Instead of a table of contents, a map of the book provides the following information in chart form for each of the 10 units: topic, texts (materials needed), number (skill), space (skill), measurement (skill), and data (skill). Unit topics are: (1) at the supermarket; (2) at the bank; (3) at the doctor; (4) on public transport; (5) going by car; (6) planning a barbecue; (7) going on a trip; (8) sport and leisure; (9) around the house; and (10) at work. Each unit contains a combination of discussion topics and written exercises. Answer keys are provided at the end of the workbook. (YLB)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 443 945

The Numeracy WORKBOOK

LINDA ROSS

#. Joyce

2B

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

C4028351

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NEW SOUTH WALES
AMES
QUALITY LANGUAGE & LITERACY SERVICES

The Numeracy Workbook

Linda Ross

NSW Adult Migrant English Service 1997

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my colleagues in NSW AMES Program Support and Development Services for their support, and in particular to thank Annabelle Lukin for her invaluable comments and suggestions throughout the project, Susan Cornish for her skillful direction as project manager, Helen Joyce for editorial assistance, Kaye Greenleaf for co-ordinating the publishing, Helen Watt and Niroo Soni for design, David Whyte for the illustrations and Pamela Horsnell for cover design.

I am grateful to Bruce Hamilton and Lucas Tsoupis from NSW AMES and Miles Cox, Lindsay Hill, David Holmes, Kerry Paul, Richard Warren and my family.

I am also grateful to the following people and places who agreed to appear in or supply the photos: Target Australia, Westpac, Immacolata Fonti, Julian Roy, Rose Ussia, Andrew Mason, Liming Ma, John Zhang, Maria Deguara, Viveca Campbell, Katy Roy, Helen Watt and Arnott's Biscuits Limited.

The publisher thanks the following organisations for permission to reprint copyright material:

The Bureau of Meteorology, Cambelltown City Council, Coles Supermarkets, Countrylink, Franklins Limited, NationalPak Limited, Roads and Traffic Authority NSW, State Rail, The Sydney Morning Herald Sport's desk and Weather page, and Woolworths Ltd.

Linda Ross

Published by NSW Adult Migrant English Service
84 – 86 Mary Street
Surry Hills NSW 2010
Australia

© NSW Adult Migrant English Service 1997

First published 1997
Reprinted 1998

ISBN 0 7310 1827 3

Cover by Pamela Horsnell
Layout by Helen Watt
Illustrations by David Whyte
Printed by Brown Prior Anderson, Melbourne

Requests by educational institutions in Australia to photocopy parts of published materials should be addressed to the Copyright Agency Limited. All others should contact the NSW Adult Migrant English Service.

Table of Contents

		Page
Map of book		ii
Unit 1	At the supermarket	1
Unit 2	At the bank	11
Unit 3	At the doctor	22
Unit 4	On public transport	32
Unit 5	Going by car	42
Unit 6	Planning a barbecue	52
Unit 7	Going on a trip	62
Unit 8	Sport and leisure	72
Unit 9	Around the house	82
Unit 10	At work	92
Multiplication and division chart		103
Answers		104

MAP OF THE BOOK

Unit	Topic	Texts	Number
1	At the supermarket	Receipts Labels	Decimal currency Numbers as symbols and words Whole numbers to three places
2	At the bank	Cheques Withdrawal and deposit forms Statements ATM instructions and transaction records	Reading and writing whole numbers Adding Subtracting Using a calculator
3	At the doctor	Appointment cards Personal details forms Medicine labels	Multiplying Whole numbers to four places Fractions Adding fractions
4	On public transport	Tickets Timetables	Rounding off - estimating additions
5	Going by car	Car advertisements Parking station signs Street directories	Whole numbers to six places Percentages Applying calculation skills
6	Planning a barbecue	Labels Receipts Weather Page	Decimals Applying calculation skills
7	Going on a trip	Maps Information texts Timetables	Applying calculation skills Percentages
8	Sport and leisure	Street Directories	Decimals Applying calculation skills
9	Around the house	Labels - instructions	Applying calculation skills
10	At work	Payslips Labels - instructions Log books	Applying calculation skills to workplace tasks

Space	Measurement	Data	Unit
Location - left and right	Recognising measurements for length, weight and volume on labels Matching words and symbols Dates	Recording information on a table	1
	Dates	Completing tables	2
	Dates Digital and analog time Personal height - reading a tape measure Personal weight - reading scales Temperature - reading a thermometer Volume - medicine cup	Reading a line graph	3
Reading maps Directions - left and right Compass points	Digital and analog times and the 24 hour clock length - relating mm to cm to m to km	Reading a bar graph	4
Map reading skills Concept of "parallel" and "angle" basic 2D shapes	Volume - relating mLs to Ls estimating length		5
	Weights Volume Temperature	Reading a pie graph	6
Compass points Area	Distance Consumption rate Temperature Calculating area	Survey skills Reading a pie graph	7
Map reading skills	Time lines Times Estimating height, reading lengths	Frequency table Range Mean Reading and completing a column graph Reading and completing a line graph	8
Measuring angles Basic 3D shapes	Length - dimensions Area Rate/ratio	Collecting data Frequency table Constructing a column graph	9
	Time calculations Rate/ratio Volume	Average Completing and reading a line graph concerned with quality assurance	10

Unit 1 At the supermarket

Contents

Money

Measuring things

Finding things

Dates

For this unit you will need:

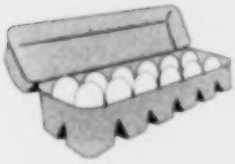
- receipts
- grocery items

Money

Anita and Marty shop at their local supermarket.

TALK **1** With your class talk about which supermarket you shop at.

2 Match the prices with the goods. The first one is done for you.



$1.30

.50c

$2.80

$4.50

At the checkout Marty and Anita get a **receipt.**

TALK **3** With your class discuss why you get a receipt. What information might you get on the receipt? Do you check receipts?

4 Look at Anita and Marty's receipt.

Coles	
Chicken	4.50
Milk	1.30
Eggs	2.80
Apple	.50
Total	9.10

a) Write the prices. The first is done for you.

Chicken $4.50

Milk $_____

Eggs $_____

Apple $_____

b) Read the prices aloud.

c) What is the total? $_____

5 **Balance due** is the same as total.

Franklins

White Bread 680g	1.54
Banana	
0.880g @ $3.69/kg	3.25
Potato	
0.805g @ $1.99/kg	1.60
Total	6.39

Woolworths

Tea Bag 20s	1.89
Bread 340g	0.95
Beans	
0.180g @ $4.99/kg	0.90
Carrot	
0.450g @ $1.79/kg	0.81
Chicken	3.19
Balance Due	7.74

a) How much is the **total?**

$_____

b) How much is the **balance due?**

$_____

6 Bring receipts to class and work with a small group of students.

- Find the **balance due** or the **total** on each receipt.

7 Anita and Marty pay cash.

a) On this receipt circle the words Cash and Change

Coles

Icecream 1l	4.90
Coffee 100g	4.13
Notebook	2.54
Frozen Beans 1kg	1.58
Total	13.15
Cash	20.00
Change	6.85

b) What is the total on the receipt? $_____

c) How much money did Anita and Marty give? $_____

d) How much change did they get? $_____

TALK **8** Discuss these questions with your class.

- Why do you think people first started using money?
- Do people always pay with cash now?

TALK **9** Work with a partner. Talk about how you pay in the supermarket. Then tick the correct boxes.

I pay cash	❒	My partner pays cash	❒
I pay with a card	❒	My partner pays with a card	❒

Numbers and symbols can be written as words. Look at this table:

1	one	11	eleven	30	thirty
2	two	12	twelve	40	forty
3	three	13	thirteen	50	fifty
4	four	14	fourteen	60	sixty
5	five	15	fifteen	70	seventy
6	six	16	sixteen	80	eighty
7	seven	17	seventeen	90	ninety
8	eight	18	eighteen	100	one hundred
9	nine	19	nineteen		
10	ten	20	twenty	$	dollars
		21	twenty one	c	cents

The money we use in Australia is called **decimal currency.** "Deci" means ten.

10 Match the **coins** to the words. The first one is done for you.

five cents

ten cents

twenty cents

fifty cents

one dollar

two dollars

11 Match the **notes** to the words. The first one is done for you.

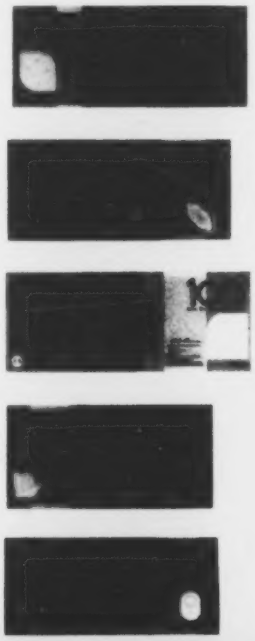
five dollars

ten dollars

twenty dollars

fifty dollars

one hundred dollars



12 Read these pairs of amounts aloud and then circle the **largest** amount in each pair. The first is done for you.

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
\$105	\$98	\$321	\$428	\$872
(\$150)	\$102	\$312	\$84	\$827

f) Tick which is the **smallest** amount?

\$428 ☐

\$824 ☐

\$482 ☐

13 Complete the number patterns.

a) 1 2 3 ___ 5 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

b) 10 20 30 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

c) 5 10 15 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

c) 100 200 300 ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

TALK **14** Prices are not the only numbers we see in supermarkets.

a) In a small group discuss what other numbers you see in a supermarket.

b) Share your group's ideas with the class. Ask your teacher to write the ideas for each group on the board.

Measuring things

1 Labels tell us how much we are buying.

a) Match these measurements to the products.

150 metres

1 Litre

250 grams

b) Read the measurements with your teacher.

2 Now write the name of each product and its measurement in the table. The first one is done for you.

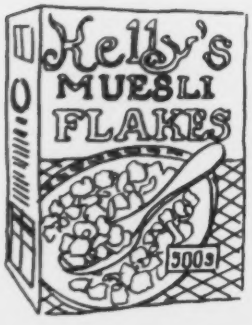
Name	Measurement
Milk	1 Litre

3 Bring products from home. In a small group look for the measurements on the labels and discuss them with your teacher.

4 Match the words and the abbreviations. The first one is done for you.

kilogram	L
litre	m
metre	kg

Finding things



1 The jar of coffee is

- on the left ❒
- in the middle ❒
- on the right ❒

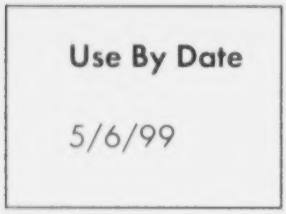
2 The bottle of sauce is

- on the left ❒
- in the middle ❒
- on the right ❒

Dates

In the supermarket we see dates on receipts and labels.

1



The date on the label is 5/6/99.

That is the 5th June 1999.

Match the words and numbers. One is done for you.

Day	1999
Month	5
Year	6

2 Number the months. The first one is done for you.

June	6	May	_____	April	_____
October	_____	November	_____	July	_____
January	_____	February	_____	September	_____
August	_____	December	_____	March	_____

3 Find the date on the receipts and grocery products that you have brought to class.

Unit 2 At the bank

Contents

Putting money in, taking money out

Adding

Subtracting

Dates

For this unit you will need:

- deposit and withdrawal slips from your bank
- a calculator

Putting money in, taking money out

On her birthday Anita got a cheque from Aunt Mary.

Australian Bank 24/6/1997

Pay Anita Miller or Bearer

The sum of Twenty dollars $20.00

NOT NEGOTIABLE

M. OLIVER

1 a) How much is the cheque for? _____

b) Who is it to? _____

c) Who is it from? _____

d) What is the date on the cheque? _____

2 Anita took the cheque to the bank. She filled in a **deposit** slip.

TALK a) With your class talk about what information you need to put on a deposit slip.

Australian Bank **Deposit**

Please tick appropriate box

☐ Passbook Account ☐ Statement Account ☐ Credit Card Account

Date 21 / 7 / 97

Account Identification Number 111 012345678

Account Name Anita Miller

Paid in by (Signature) [signature]

Teller

$ 100	
$ 50	
$ 20	
$ 10	
$ 5	
$	
No of Cheques	1
Teller Use Cheque Clearance Days	
Notes	
Coin	
Cheques (see reverse)	20.00
Total	$ 20.00

b) What is Anita's account number? _____

c) What is the date on the deposit slip? _____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Two weeks later Anita got a bank statement in the mail.

3 a) Circle or highlight these words in the statement. The first one is done for you.

Debit Balance Date Deposit

Credit Withdrawal

Date	Transaction detail	Debit	Credit	Balance
10 JUN	DEPOSIT		655.60	952.34
12 JUN	WITHDRAWAL	150.00		802.34
15 JUN	WITHDRAWAL	50.00		752.34
20 JUN	WITHDRAWAL	200.00		552.34
1 JUL	DEPOSIT		20.00	572.34

TALK b) With your class talk about what you think these words mean.

c) How much did Anita withdraw on 12 June? _____

on 15 June? _____

on 20 June? _____

d) What was the balance on 1 July? _____

4 After class

a) Look at your bankbook or your last bank statement.

b) Find the current balance.

c) Check your withdrawals and deposits.

d) Ask your teacher for help if you have problems.

5 Anita usually withdraws money from the Automatic Teller Machine (the ATM).

a) How do you withdraw money? Tick the boxes.

I withdraw money from the teller in the bank ❐

I withdraw money from the ATM ❐

I never withdraw money. ❐

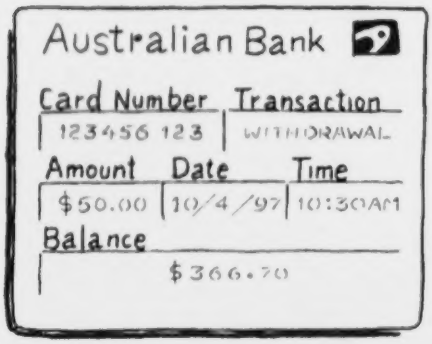
TALK

b) With your class discuss the instructions that you need to follow at the ATM when you withdraw money. Ask the teacher to write your ideas on the board.

c) Work with a small group and number the steps from 1 to 6 that you take when you **withdraw** money from the ATM.

Select your account	____	Insert your card	1
Enter your pin	____	Enter the amount	____
Select your transaction	____	Take your card, cash and transaction record.	____

d) This is one of Anita's ATM transaction records.



How much did Anita withdraw? _____

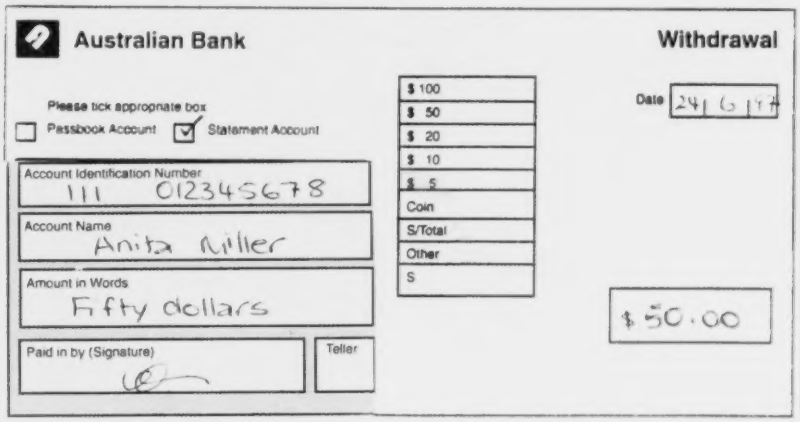
On what date did Anita withdraw the money? _____

What is the balance in the account? _____

e) **After class** look at a transaction record from your account (if you use the ATM) and answer the same questions.

Ask your teacher if you have any problems.

6 Sometimes Anita withdraws money from the teller in the bank. She fills in a withdrawal slip.



How much did Anita withdraw? _____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

7 Write the word beside the number. The first one is done for you.

1 *one*	5 _____	9 _____
2 _____	6 _____	10 _____
3 _____	7 _____	
4 _____	8 _____	

8 Match the words and the amounts. The first one is done for you.

$20	one hundred dollars
$50	two hundred dollars
$100	twenty dollars
$200	fifty dollars

9 Write these amounts in words. The first one is done for you.

$100.00	*one hundred dollars*
$20.00	_____
$50.00	_____
$200.00	_____

TALK **10** Bring a deposit and withdrawal form from your bank to class. Discuss with your class how the forms are the same and how they are different.

11 Use a withdrawal slip from your bank and practise withdrawing one hundred dollars, but don't fill out your account number!

Adding

We often need to add amounts. When we deposit money we are **adding** to our account.

and is $70

We can say: The total of $20 and $50
$20 and $50
$20 plus $50
Add $20 to $50

We can write the addition in symbols:

$20 + $50 = $70

TALK **1** Talk with a partner or small group.

Discuss what things you have done in the last few days where you have needed to add amounts.

Share your ideas with the class.

2 When you added these things did you: add in your head? ❒
add on paper? ❒
use a calculator? ❒

We often talk to other people when we are working out amounts.

3 We can write additions in words eg: twenty added to fifty is seventy

or

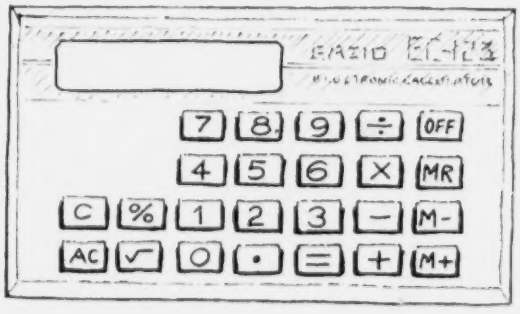
We can write additions with symbols eg: 20 + 50 = 70

TALK With your class discuss why you think people started using symbols.

4 These additions are written in words. Write them as symbols and give the answer. The first one is done for you.

	Symbols	Answer
a) The total of seven and eight	7 + 8	15
b) Eleven and nine		
c) Ten plus fifteen		
d) Add six to fourteen		

5 We can use a calculator to add. Circle the [+] and [=] signs on the calculator below.



6 Press these keys on a calculator and write the answer:

_____

7 Write the new balance on these records. The first one is done for you.

a)	Balance	100.00	b)	Balance	150.00
	Deposit	20.00		Deposit	50.00
	New balance	120.00		**New balance**	_____

c)	Balance is	70.00	d)	Balance	120.00
	Deposit	30.00		Deposit	50.00
	New balance	_____		**New balance**	_____

Subtracting

When we withdraw money we take-away or subtract.

$50

We can say: Take $50 from $100
Subtract $50 from $100
What is the difference between $50 and $100
$50 less than $100.

We can write the subtraction in symbols:

$100 – $50 = $50

1 These subtractions are written as words. Write them as symbols, then give the answer. The first one is done for you.

	Symbols	Answer
a) Take seven away from fourteen	14 – 7	7
b) Subtract five from fifteen		
c) What is the difference between ten and twenty?		
d) Twenty less than fifty		

2 You can take-away on a calculator. Find the [–] key on a calculator.

Press these keys on a calculator and write the answer:

_____

3 Write the new balance on these records. The first one is done for you.

a) Balance 100.00 Withdraw 50.00 New balance 50.00	b) Balance 100.00 Withdraw 70.00 Balance _____
c) Balance 100.00 Withdraw 25.00 New balance _____	d) Balance 150.00 Withdraw 40.00 New balance _____

e)

Date	Transaction detail	Debit	Credit	Balance
10 Jun	A & G Payroll		825.00	952.34
12 Jun	Withdrawal	200.00		_____

Dates

We see dates in the bank and on bank records and we need to write dates on bank forms.

1 We can write the month in words or with numerals. Write the dates in numerals. The first one is done for you.

a) 21 March 1976 — 21/3/76

b) 7 September 1965 — _____

c) 10 April 1970 — _____

d) 3 July 1994 — | | | | | | | | |

e) 22 February 1988 — | | | | | | | | |

Unit 3 At the doctor

Contents

Making an appointment

Giving personal details

Measuring height

Measuring weight

Measuring temperature

Medicine labels

Multiplying

More number skills

For this unit you will need:

- a tape measure
- a calculator

Making an appointment

Anita and Marty have two children. Sam is 16 and Tara is 12.

1 Look at the appointment card and answer the questions.

Dr. M. Wallis
64 High St.
Campbelltown

M. TARA MILLER
on Wed. 21st August
at 10:30 am

a) What date is the appointment?

_____

b) What time is the appointment?

_____

c) Who is the appointment for?

_____

We need to be able to read both digital and analog time.

2 a) How many students in your class are wearing a watch today? _____

b) How many are wearing an analog watch? _____

c) How many are wearing a digital watch? _____

3 Write the digital time under each clock. The first one is done for you.

2.30 _____ _____ _____

4 Write the digital time beside the times which have been written in words. The first one is done for you.

two thirty	2.30	two fifteen	_____
a quarter past two	_____	half past two	_____
two o'clock	_____	two forty-five	_____
a quarter to two	_____		

5 In the expressions above we are talking about **fractions** of the clock face. Match the diagrams with the numbers.

$^1/_2$

1

$^1/_4$

Giving personal details

When we go to the doctor we need to give personal details such as address, date of birth and phone number. Write your details on the following form:

Title (e.g. Mrs. Ms. Dr)

Family Name

Given Names

Address

Street Number/Street Name

Suburb/Town

Post code

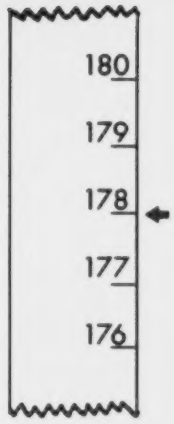
Home Telephone Number (STD)

Sex (M/F)

Date of Birth Day Month Year

Measuring height

1



a) Marty is 178 cms tall. Match the names to the measurements.

	Height
Marty	152 cms
Anita	172 cms
Sam	178 cms
Tara	165 cms

b) Who is the tallest: Marty, Anita, Sam or Tara? _____

c) Who is the shortest: Marty, Anita, Sam or Tara? _____

2 Work with a partner. Use a tape measure to measure your heights in centimetres.

My height is _____ My partner's height is _____

3 Your teacher's height.

a) Work with a partner. With your partner estimate your teacher's height in centimetres.

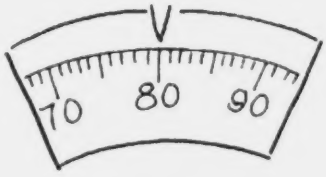
b) Write your estimation on a piece of paper and give it to your teacher.

c) Help the teacher check his/her height.

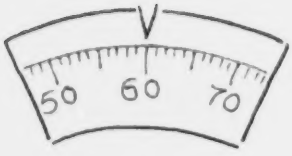
d) Which estimate was the closest?

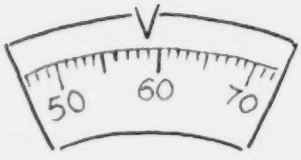
Measuring weight

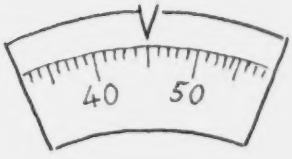
1 Read the scales and write the weights for Anita, Sam and Tara in kilograms (kgs)



Marty is
80 kilograms







a) How heavy is Anita? b) How heavy is Sam? c) How heavy is Tara?

_____ _____ _____

2 Who is the heaviest, Marty, Anita, Sam or Tara? _____

3 Who is the lightest? _____

4 **After class** weigh yourself. Check your weight in kilograms.

Measuring temperature

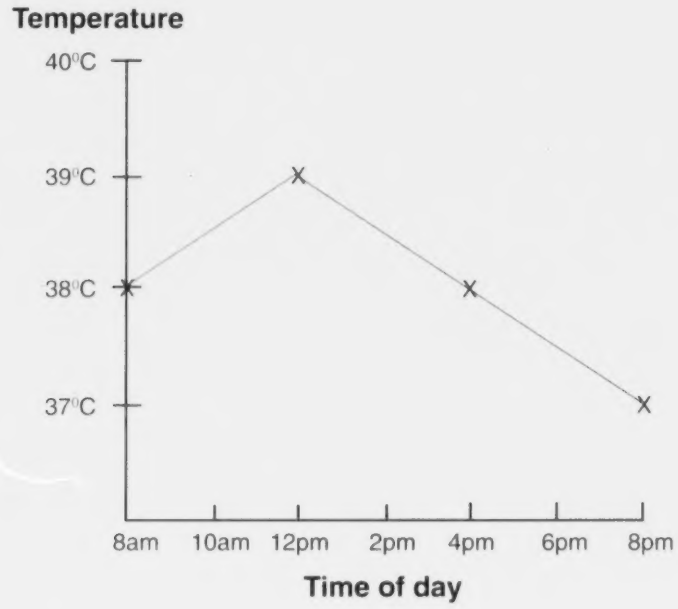
TALK **1** Discuss with your class: What is the normal body temperature for humans? Write that temperature here _____

2 Anita took Tara's temperature with this thermometer.

Tara's temperature is _____

3 Is Tara's temperature high, normal or low? _____

4 Anita took Tara's temperature four times during the day. She plotted the temperatures on this graph.



a) What was Tara's temperature at 8.00 am? _____

b) What was Tara's temperature at 12.00 pm? _____

Medicine labels

TALK **1** With your class talk about what information you find on medicine labels.

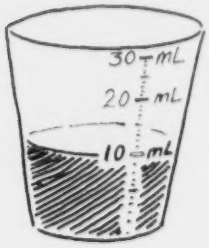
2 Anita gave Tara this cough medicine.

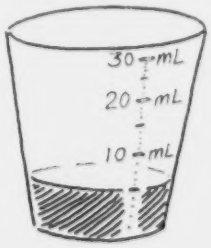
> **COUGH MEDICINE**
>
> Dosage:
> Adults and children over 12 years: 10 mL
> Children 6 to 12 years: 5 mL
> Children 2 to 6 years: 2.5 mL
>
> To be taken every 4 hours.
> Store below 30 C.

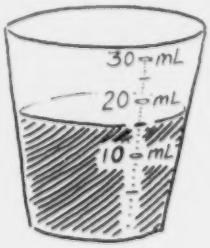
Tara is 12. How much cough medicine can Tara have in one dose?

_____

3 How much medicine is in the medicine cup?







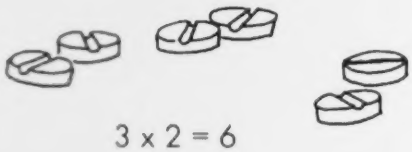
_____ _____ _____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Multiplying

The doctor prescribed these tablets for Tara.

Take TWO tablets
THREE times a day.



3 x 2 = 6

To find out how many tablets Tara takes in a day we can add 2+2+2, but it is quicker to say three lots of two or 3 x 2, which means we **multiply** 3 by 2.

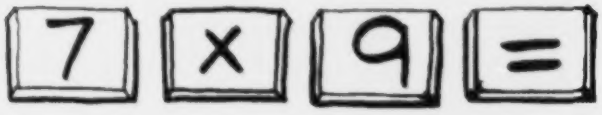
1 Look at the multiplication and division table at the end of this book and discuss it with your teacher.

2 These multiplications are written in words. Write them as symbols and give the answer.The first one is done for you.

	Symbols	Answer
a) 2 tablets four times a day	2 x 4	8
b) 3 tablets a day for 5 days		
c) 7 bus trips at $9 for a trip.		
d) 6 T-shirts for $8 each.		

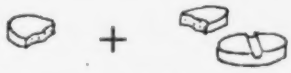
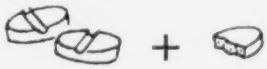
3 You can multiply on a calculator. Find the [X] key on a calculator.

Press these keys on a calculator and write the answer:



_____

4 Add these whole and half tablets. The first is done for you.

a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablets and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablets is 3 tablets	b) $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet and $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet is _____ tablet
c) $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablets  is _____ tablets	d) 2 tablets and $\frac{1}{2}$ tablet  is _____ tablets

5 **After class** ....look at medicines in your home. Choose two medicines and write the information from the label in the boxes below.

Medicine 1	Medicine 2
How much for an adult? _____	How much for an adult? _____
How much for a child? _____	How much for a child? _____

More number skills

1 Complete the number pattern, then read each number aloud.

1000 2000 3000 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____

2 Read these amounts aloud and then circle the largest amount in each pair. The first one is done for you.

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)
$1070	$998	$3123	$2124	$5613
(**$1700**)	$1001	$2987	$857	$5631

Unit 4 On public transport

Contents

Buying a ticket

Estimating costs

Dividing

Times

Reading timetables

Directions

Measuring length

Getting to class

For this unit you will need:

- tickets (bus, train etc.)
- timetables (bus, train etc.)
- a map of your local area
- a tape measure
- a calculator

Buying a ticket

TALK **1** Bring bus, train or tram tickets to class and in a small group talk about what information they give. Share your ideas with the class.

Anita works part-time as a cleaner. She gets the train to work.

2 a) How much is the ticket?

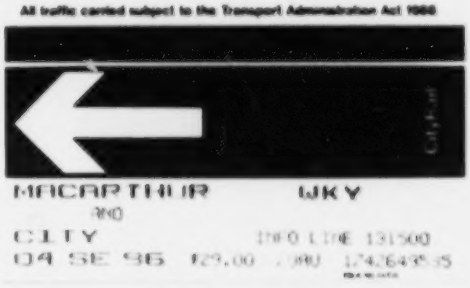
_____

b) Is it a single, return or weekly?

_____

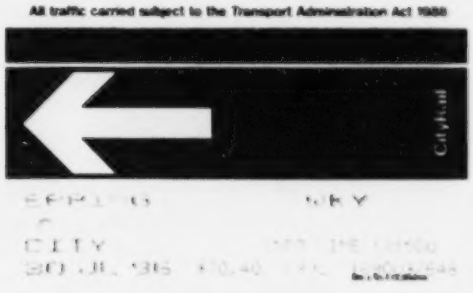
c) What is the expiry date on the ticket?

_____



3 If Anita gave $50 for this ticket what change would she get? _____

4 How much does it cost for the tickets below?



Total $_____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Estimating costs

You can estimate costs quickly by "rounding off." For example:

$1.10 is close to $1.00 so we can round $1.10 off to $1.00.

$1.90 is close to $2.00 so we can round $1.90 off to $2.00.

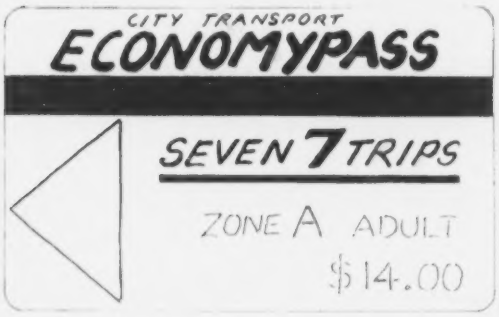
1 Estimate the following totals and circle the answer that you think is closest. You don't need the exact amount so you won't need a calculator.

a) $1.10 $1.99 $1.95 Total? $3 (circled: $5) $7	b) $1.98 $2.10 Total? $4 $6 $8	c) $3.90 $2.80 $1.10 Total? $6 $8 $10	d) $4.99 $5.90 Total? $7 $9 $11
e) $1.99 $0.97 $0.80 Total? $1 $2 $4	f) $5.10 $2.80 Total? $8 $10 $12	g) $9.99 $9.85 Total? $16 $18 $20	h) $4.09 $5.99 Total? $9 $10 $11

TALK **2** Talk with a partner about how you did this then share your ideas with the class.

Dividing

Marty bought a ticket. The ticket is for 7 trips.



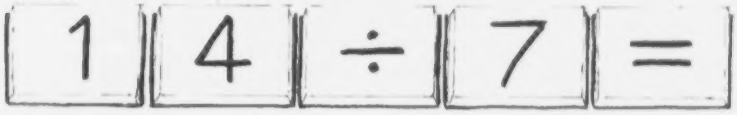
TALK

1 With your class talk about how you could work out the amount Marty paid for one trip.

2 With your teacher look at the multiplication and division chart at the end of this book.

3 You can also divide on a calculator. Find the ÷ on your calculator.

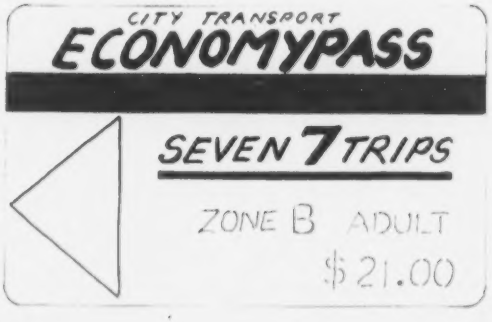
Press these keys on a calculator and write the answer:



_____

4 This ticket is for 7 trips. How much for one trip?

_____

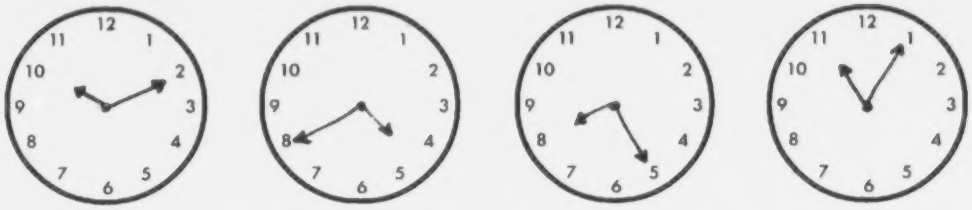


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Times

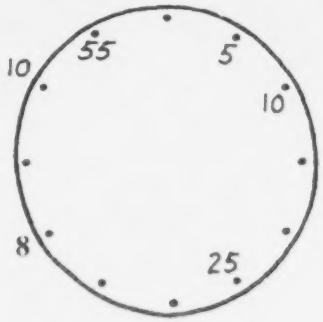
When you use public transport you need to know the time.

1 Write the digital time under the clocks.



_____ _____ _____ _____

2 The clock face is divided into 12 hours and sixty minutes. On this clock complete the hours and the minutes.



TALK **3** With your class talk about where you see times written for a 24 hour clock.

4 Match the times for a 12 hour clock with the times for a 24 hour clock. The first one is done for you.

1.00 pm	23.00
10.00 am	17.00
4.00 pm	10.00
11.00 pm	13.00
5.00 pm	16.00

Reading timetables

Sam wants to get the train from Central to Kingsgrove.

He is reading the timetable.

Train timetable

	pm	pm	pm
Central	3.35	3.38	3.50
Redfern	3.37	3.40	3.52
Sydenham	3.42	3.45	3.57
Tempe	-	3.47	-
Turrella	-	3.50	-
Bardwell Park	-	3.52	-
Bexley North	-	3.54	-
Kingsgrove	3.50	3.56	4.05

1 Sam gets on the train at Central at 3.35 pm.
What time does he arrive at Kingsgrove? _____

2 Does Sam's train stop at Tempe? yes ❒ no ❒

3 If he gets on the train at Central at 3.50 pm, how long will it take him to travel to Kingsgrove?

5 minutes ❒

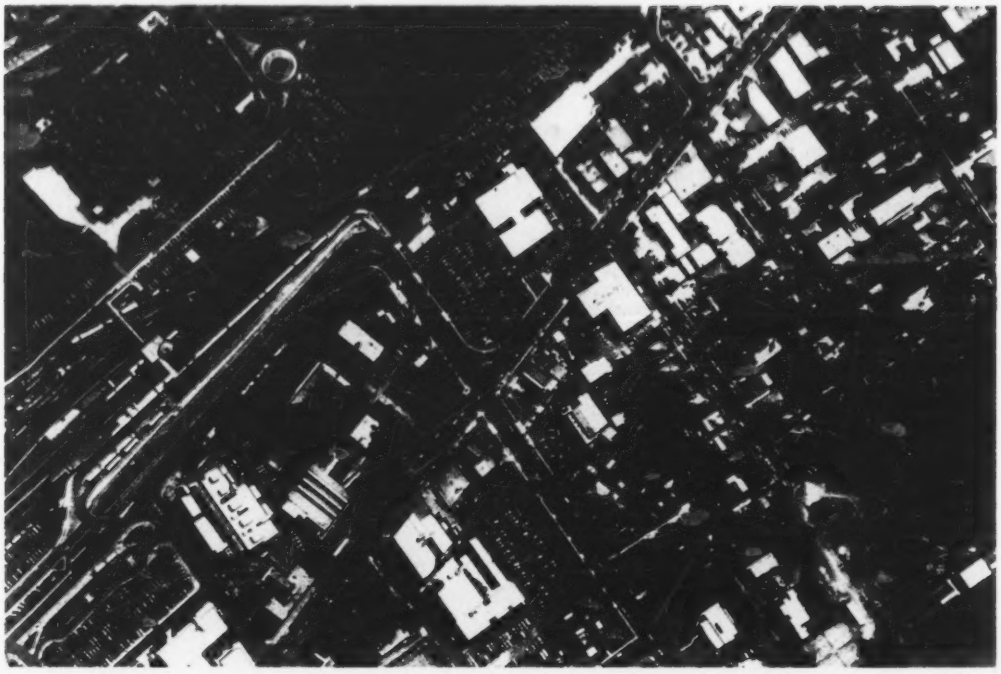
10 minutes ❒

15 minutes ❒

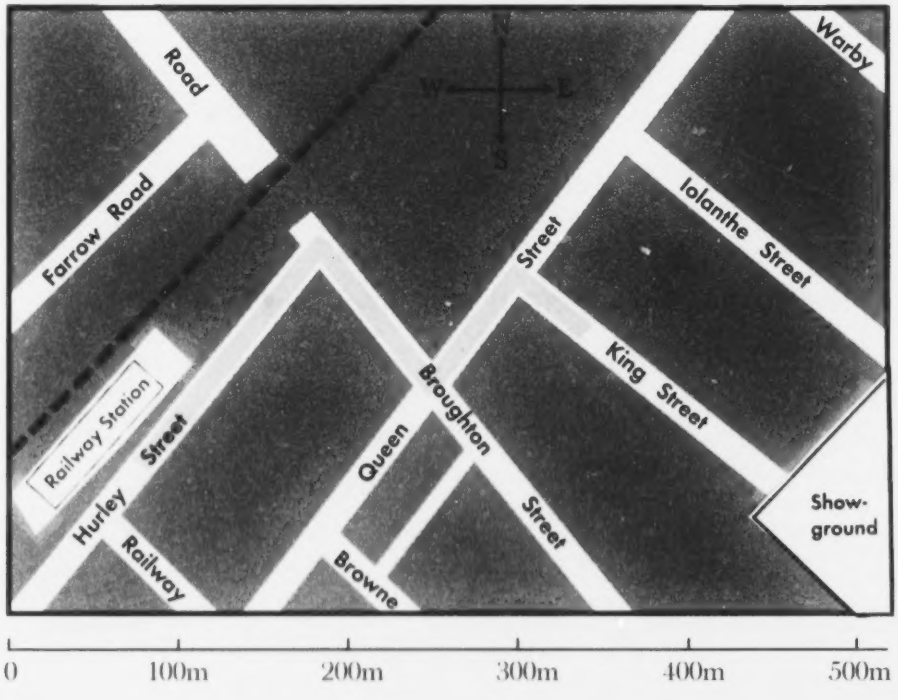
4 Bring timetables for your local bus, train or tram service.
Find which bus, train or tram you could get home after the class finishes.

Directions

This is an aerial photograph of Campbelltown.



This is a map of the same area.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Anita walks from her home in King Street Campbelltown to the railway station.

1 Look on the map on the previous page and see the way Anita walks. Finish these sentences. Use 'left' or 'right'.

Anita walks to the end of King Street and turns _____. When she gets to Broughton Street, she turns _____. When she gets to Hurley Street she turns _____ and walks to the station.

2 What direction is Campbelltown Railway Station from Anita's home in King St:

north? ❒
south? ❒
east? ❒
west? ❒

3 Look at a map of your local area and find the teaching centre.

Measuring length

1 On a tape measure look at the millimetres (mm), centimetres (cm) and metres (m).

a) How many millimetres in one centimetre?

1 cm = _____mm

b) How many centimetres in one metre?

1 m = _____cm

c) How many millimetres in one metre?

1m = _____mm

2 How many metres in one kilometre?

1 km = _____m

3 Circle the correct answer. From King St. to Campbelltown Railway Station would be about

400 mm 400 cm 400 m 400 km

4 Work with a partner.

a) Estimate the **length** and **width** of the classroom in metres.

b) Use a tape measure to measure the room.

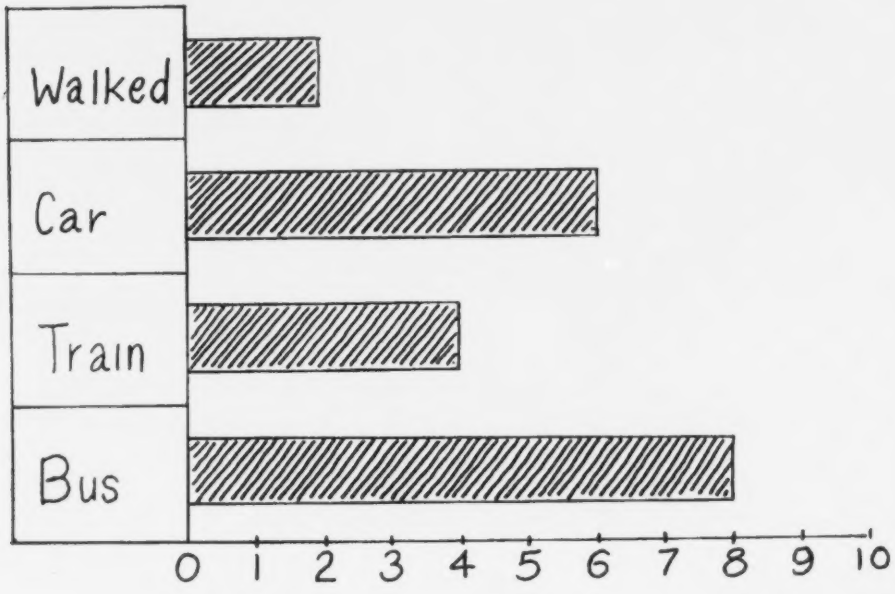
The length of the classroom is _____m

The width is _____m

Getting to class

In your class talk about how you came to class today.

The students in a class drew a **bar graph** to show how they came to class. There were 20 students in the class.



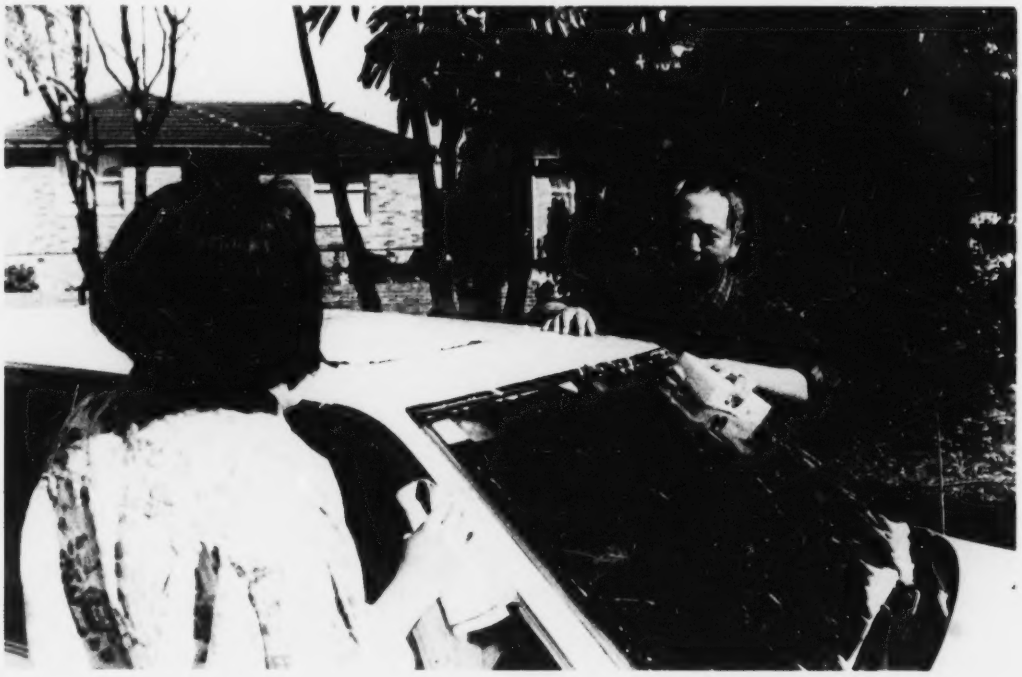
8 students came by bus.

1 How many came by train? _____

2 How many came by car? _____

3 How many walked to class? _____

Unit 5 Going by car



Contents

Buying a car

Running costs

Parking

Using a street directory

Signs and shapes

For this unit you will need:

- newspapers
- a calculator

Buying a car

Marty and Anita are planning to buy a car. New cars are very expensive so they are looking at second hand cars.

TALK **1** With your class talk about how people buy cars. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of buying through a **private sale**, from a **dealer** and at **auction.**

Marty, Anita, Sam and Tara look in the newspaper.

TALK **2** In a small group talk about what information you would look for in advertisements for used cars. Make a list of your ideas then share the ideas with the class.

3 Bring newspapers to class. With a partner look at a newspaper.

In the section on cars for sale are there

advertisements for **private** sales?	advertisements for **car dealers**?	advertisements for car **auctions**?
yes ❑	yes ❑	yes ❑
no ❑	no ❑	no ❑

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

4 The family are looking at these advertisements.

NISSAN, Vanette, 1990 **a/c, 5 sp.man. 12 mths reg** **R8,990**
SIGMA, station wagon, '79 **blue, good condition** **$2,500**
STATESMAN, VR, '94, 5 ltr, **auto, low kms** **$37,000 ono**
SUBARU, Leone, '85 **5 spd, 149,000 kms,** **6 months rego,** **$4,600**
TORANA LH '75 auto, **9 months rego** **$3,200 ono**
TOYOTA, Camry Stat. Wag. **pwr/str, air cond. 54,000 kms** **$16,500 ono**

a) Circle the advertisement for the Subaru.

b) How much is the Subaru?

_____

c) What year was it made?

_____

d) How long is it registered for?

_____

e) How many kilometres has it done?

_____

5 The odometer measures the kilometres we drive. Look at this odometer.

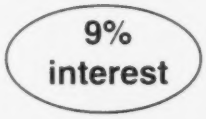
How many kilometres has this car done?

_____

6 Read the following groups of numbers aloud then circle the largest number in each group. The first is done for you.

a)	9 000	50 000	(55 000)	5 500
b)	11 000	100 000	1 000	10 000
c)	73 000	70 000	7 300	70 300
d)	125 000	152 000	109 800	100 500

When the Millers look at advertisements from car dealers they often see the symbol %.



% (percent) means "out of one hundred"

50% of this bar is shaded.

TALK **7** a) With your class talk about where you have seen the % symbol.

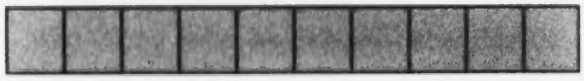
b) What percentage of these bars are shaded? Match the bar to the percentage. The first one is done for you.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e) 

75%

40%

10%

100%

25%

8 Match the percentages and the fractions with the shading on the diagrams. The first one is done for you.

3/4 — **25%**

1/2 — **75%**

1/4 — **50%**

9 Circle the amount that you think is closest to the answer. The first one is done for you.

a)	50% of $625	$100	$300	$600
b)	25% of $21	$5	$10	$15
c)	10% of $4280	$400	$2000	$4000
d)	40% of $20000	$4000	$8000	$15000

10 You can use a calculator to find percentages.

Find the [%] key on the calculator. Press the following keys and write the answer:

[2] [0] [×] [1] [0] [%] [=] _____

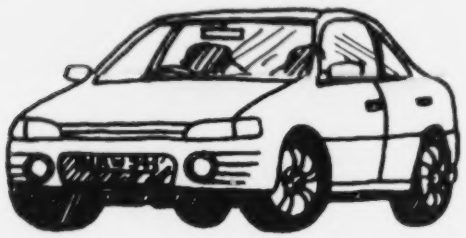
11 When you buy a car on finance you usually pay a deposit and then you make repayments every week or month.

a) How many months in a year? _____

b) How many weeks in a year? _____

c) How many days in a year? _____

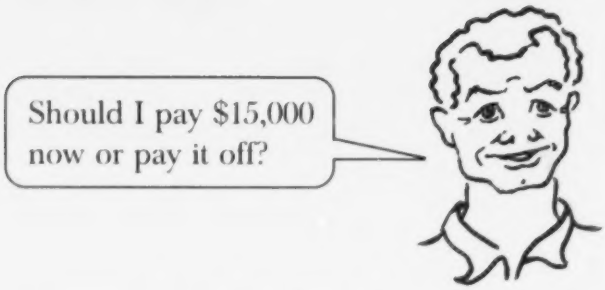
12 Marty wants to buy this car.



He can pay **$15,000** now.

or

He can pay 40% now plus **$47 per week** for 5 years.



a) How many weeks in 5 years? _____

b) How much are the repayments? _____

c) How much is the deposit? _____

d) Paying now $15000

Paying the car off $_____

The difference is $_____

Running costs

TALK **1** In a small group make a list of the expenses in running a car. Share your ideas with the class.

2 If Marty buys the car on the previous page his expenses in the first year will be....

Registration (including Compulsory Third Party)	$600.00
Insurance	$800.00
Repayments	$2444.00

a) What is the total? _____

b) How much is that per week? _____

3 Marty felt he could pay $50 per week for a car. Is this car too expensive for Marty?

yes ☐

no ☐

These expenses **don't include petrol and servicing.**

TALK **4** Ask someone who has a car -

a) About how much do you spend on petrol each week? $_____

b) About how much do you spend on servicing the car in a year?

$_____

The petrol is 71.9 cents per litre.

How much for 10 litres? 71.9 cents x 10 = 719 cents.
719 cents is $7.19

5 How much for

a) 15 litres $_____

b) 20 litres $_____

c) 40 litres $_____

6 If you spent $30 per week on petrol, how much is that in one year?

_____

7 How much petrol would a Holden Commodore sedan take when it is empty? Circle the answer which you think is closest?

60 mL 6,000 L 60 L 600 L

8 How many millilitres (mL) in one litre (L)?

1 L = _____mL

9 One of the students in your class might like to do some research on Formula 1 racing cars. They could report to the class on:

- what sort of fuel they use
- how many litres of fuel their tanks hold
- how often they need to refuel

Parking

1

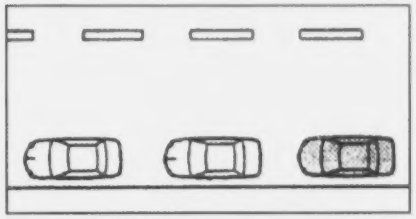
PARKING	
1 hour	$4
Over 1 hour - 2 hours	$8
Over 2 hours - 3 hours	$10
Over 3 hours - 4 hours	$12
Over 4 hours - All day	$15

How much will you pay if

a) you arrive at 9.30 am and leave at 10.45 am? _____

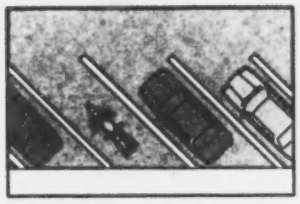
b) you arrive at 8.45 am and leave at 12.30 pm? _____

2 Parallel or angle parking?



Parallel ❒

Angle ❒

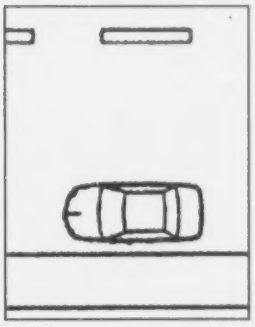


Parallel ❒

Angle ❒

TALK 3 In class talk about why we say parallel parking and why we say angle parking.

4



About how close do you think this car is to the kerb? Circle the correct answer.

300 mm 300 cm

300 m 300 km

Using a street directory

Is the map reference for Charles St:

D2? ❒

A3? ❒

B1? ❒

Signs and shapes

Road signs are different shapes. Match the sign to the shape.

circle

rectangle

triangle

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Unit 6 Planning a barbecue

Contents

Buying the food and drinks

Cooking

Recording information

The weather report

For this unit you will need:

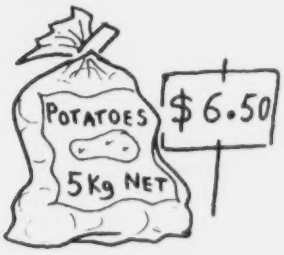
- a calculator

Buying the food and drinks

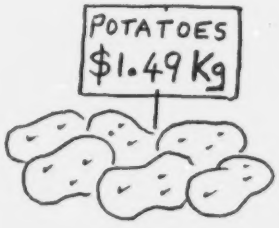
Marty, Sam and Tara are planning a barbecue for Anita's birthday. They want to ask relatives and friends but they can't afford to spent too much.

1 Compare these prices.

a)

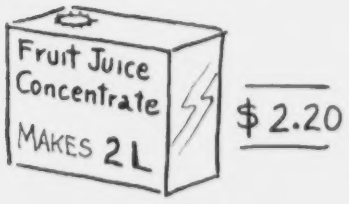


1 kilo costs $_____



1 kilo costs $_____

b)

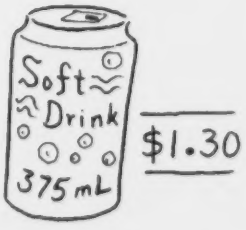


1 litre costs $_____

1 litre costs $_____

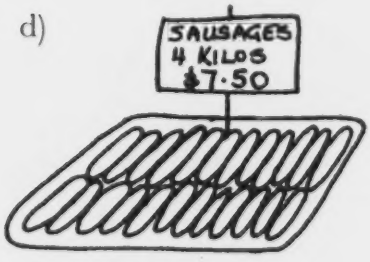
c)

1 can costs $_____

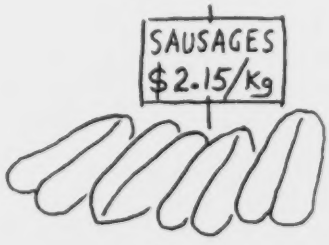


1 can costs $_____

d)



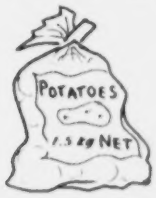
1 kilo costs $_____

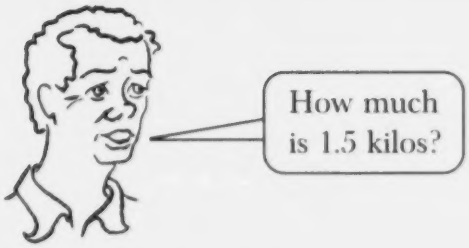


1 kilo costs $_____

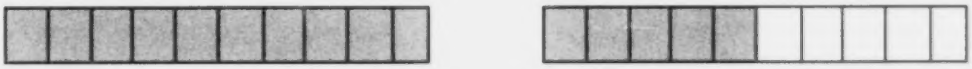
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2 Marty is buying potatoes.





1.5 is a decimal. It has a decimal point. The decimal point separates whole numbers and parts of numbers. 1.5 kg means one whole kilo and five tenths of a kilo.



1 whole kilo + 5/10 or 0.5 kilo

The bars below are divided into ten. How much of each bar is shaded? Match the decimals to the correct bars. The first one is done for you.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

0.7

0.8

1.0

0.3

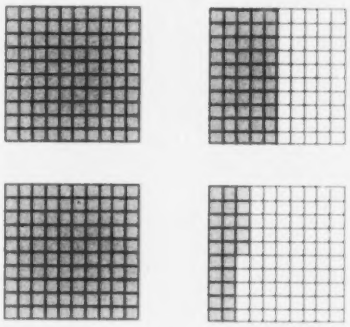
0.5

3 Sam is buying soft drink.

Is 1.25 litres more than 1.5 litres?

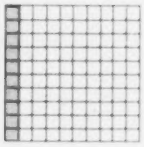
1.5 = 1 50/100

1.25 = 1 25/100

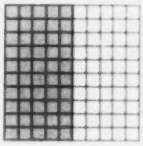


So 1.5 is bigger than 1.25.

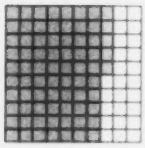
These boxes are divided into 100 squares. How much of the boxes is shaded? Match the decimals to the boxes.

a) 

0.75

b) 

0.10

c) 

0.50

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

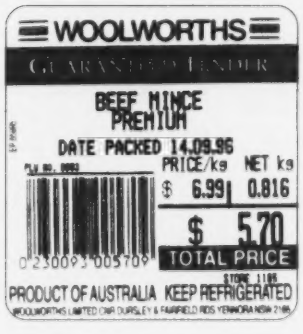
4 Are these numbers the same or different. Tick the correct column.The first one is done for you.

	Same	Different
a) 1.25 and 1.52		✓
b) 1.40 and 1.4		
c) 0.90 and 0.09		
d) 25.5 and 2.55		

5 Circle the number that is the biggest in each group of numbers.

a) 1.02	0.98	1.21	0.09
b) 0.10	0.09	0.07	0.05
c) 4.01	4.00	0.40	4.09
d) 7.6	7.45	7.48	7.59

6



Find this information on the meat label -

a) Price for one kilogram
$_____

b) Cost of this pack? $_____

c) Weight of this pack? _____kg

d) Date that the meat was packed?

_____

7 1 kilo = 1000 grams

a) 1.009 kg = _____g

b) 1.985 kg = _____g

c) 1.5 kg = _____g

d) 0.624 kg = _____g

TALK **8** There are 12 people coming to the barbecue. Marty buys 3 kilograms of meat. With your class discuss whether you think this is enough.

9 Tick whether these amounts are about one kilogram or about two kilograms.

	About one kilogram	About two kilograms
1.985 kg		✓
1.09 kg		
1.007 kg		
1.8 kg		
1.239 kg		

10 Circle the biggest amount.

a)	0.809kg	0.811kg	0.798kg	0.810kg
b)	0.8	0.3978968		

Cooking

Marty is cooking the cake for the party.

This is the recipe.

Chocolate Cake recipe

Ingredients:
1 cup flour
1/4 cup of cocoa
3/4 cup sugar
100 grams butter
2 eggs
125 mLs milk
1 tsp. vanilla

Directions
- sift the flour and cocoa
- mix the flour, cocoa and sugar
- melt the butter
- mix the eggs and milk and add them to the dry ingredients
- add the melted butter
- mix well

Cook in a greased cake tin at 180°C for 40 minutes.

1 What ingredients would Marty need for **2** cakes?

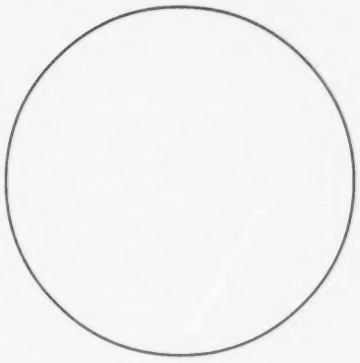
Flour	2 cups
Cocoa	_____
Sugar	_____
Butter	_____
Eggs	_____
Milk	_____
Vanilla	_____

2 At what temperature should he cook the cake? _____

3 If he puts the cake in the oven at 10.30 a.m., what time should he take it out?

_____

4 Divide this cake into twelve equal slices.



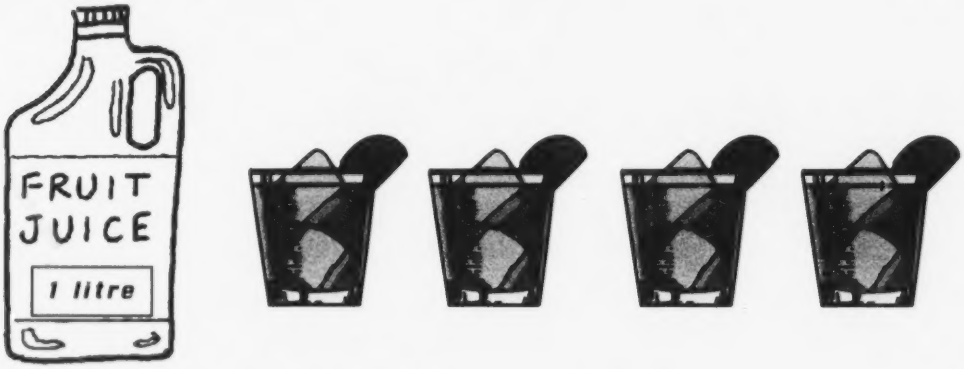
Pouring drinks

1 Sam will be looking after the drinks at the barbecue.

a) Estimate how many glasses he could pour from a 1 litre bottle?

_____glasses

b) You have a 1 litre bottle of juice and you pour it all in equal amounts into four glasses.



How many millilitres do you have in each glass? _____

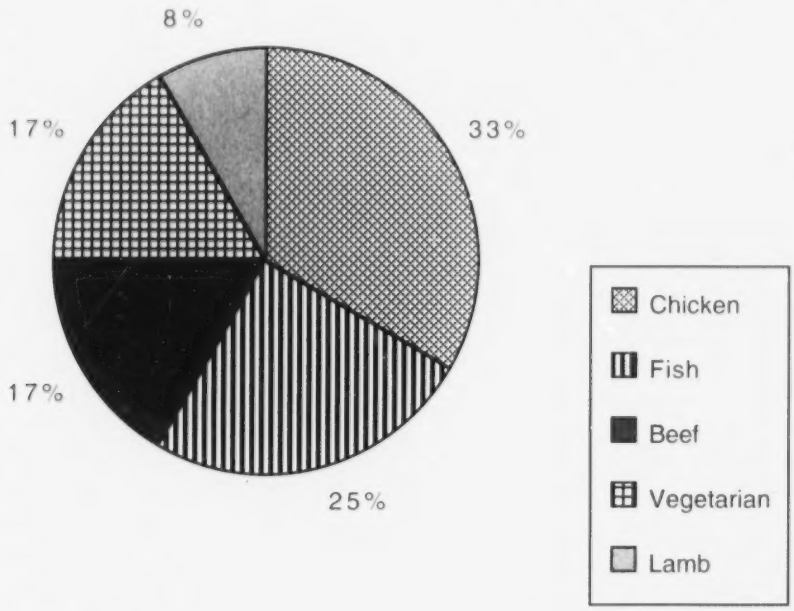
2 Work with a small group.

- Pour a glass of water.
- Estimate how many millilitres you have in the glass.
- Measure the amount in a measuring cup.

Recording information

TALK **1** In a small group talk about what you like to eat at a barbecue.

2 Tara asked the 12 people who would be at the barbecue what they would like to eat. The pie graph shows what they said.



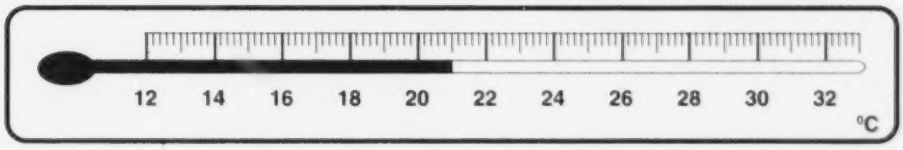
a) How many people said that they prefer to eat fish? _____

b) What would the majority like to eat? _____

The weather report

The family are hoping to have the party outside on Saturday so they've been watching the weather report.

1 What is the temperature on this thermometer?

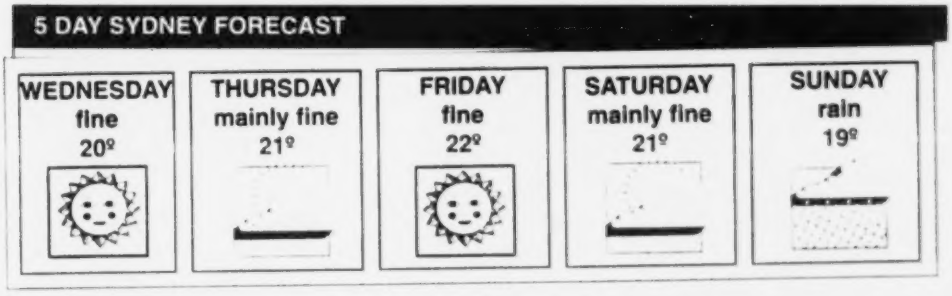


Temperature: _____

2 Check the classroom temperature with a wall thermometer.

The classroom temperature is _____

3 Look at the five day Sydney **weather forecast** below. The forecast predicts maximum temperatures over five days. Maximum means highest. Minimum means lowest.



According to the forecast....

a) Which day will be the warmest? _____

b) Which day will be the coolest? _____

c) What will the maximum temperature be on Saturday? _____

d) Is rain predicted for Friday? yes ❒ no ❒

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Unit 7 Going on a trip

Contents

Around Australia

Travel costs

Travel times

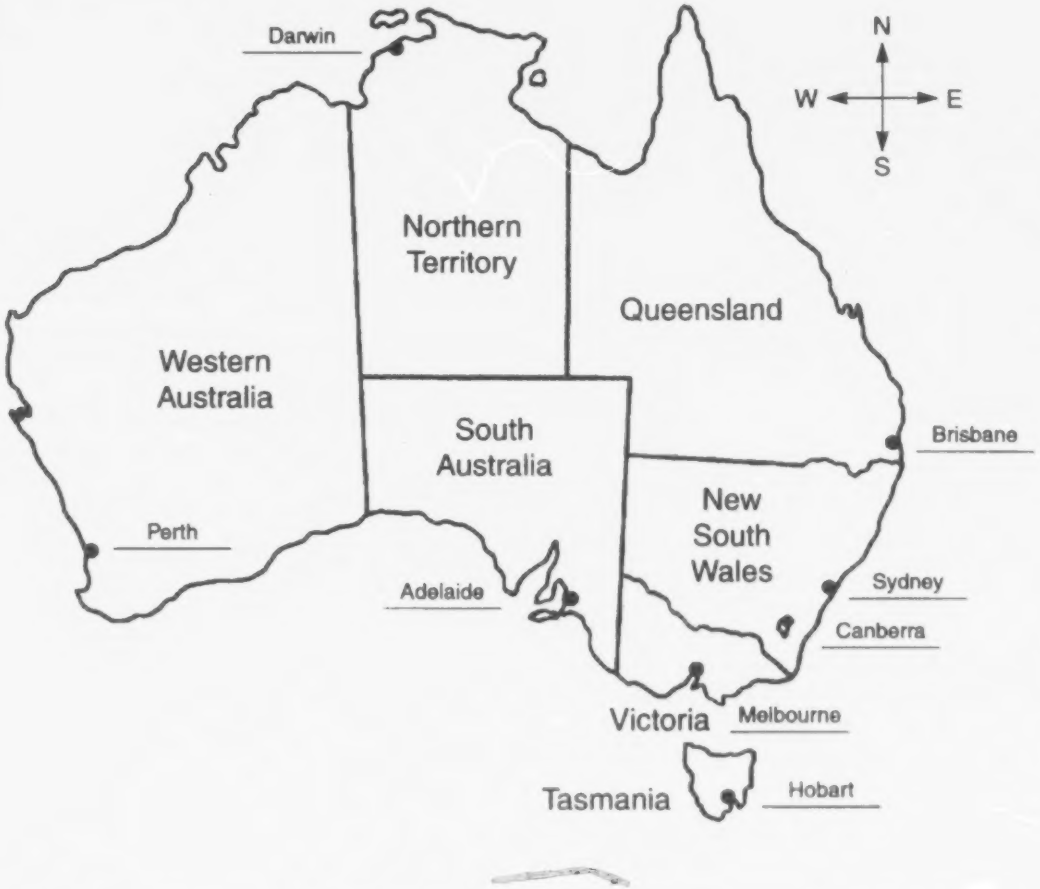
The weather

For this unit you will need:

- Newspapers

Around Australia

Anita grew up in Melbourne but she and Marty now live in Sydney. Anita's sister is getting married in Melbourne. Relatives are travelling to the wedding from all over Australia.



1 Work with a partner. Tick which states of Australia you have lived in or visited and then ask your partner.

Which states of Australia have you lived in or visited?

	You	Your partner
New South Wales	❑	❑
Victoria	❑	❑
Queensland	❑	❑

	You	Your partner
South Australia	❑	❑
Western Australia	❑	❑
Tasmania	❑	❑
Northern Territory	❑	❑
Australian Capital Territory	❑	❑

2 Look at this compass.

When a direction is between north and west we can say north-west.

Complete these sentences with one of the following directions. The first one is done for you.

south west	north east	south east	north west

a) Brisbane is *north east* of Perth.

b) Darwin is _____ of Hobart.

c) Melbourne is _____ of Sydney.

d) Adelaide is _____ of Darwin.

TALK **3** Work with a partner. Look at the map of Australia.

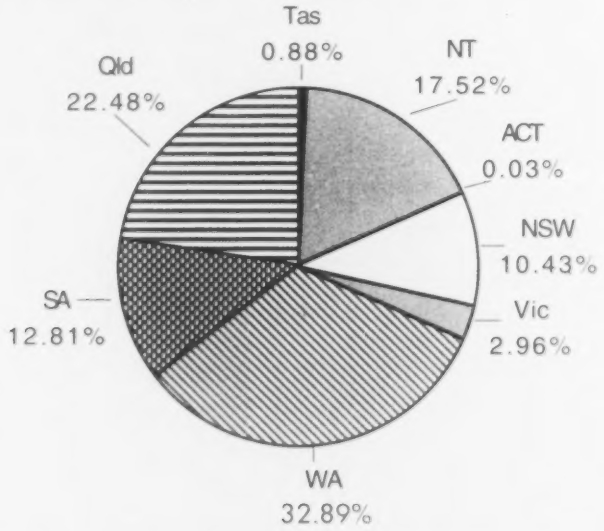
a) Which do you think is the biggest state? _____

b) Which do you think is the second biggest state? _____

c) Which do you think is the third biggest state? _____

d) Which is the smallest state? _____

4 Now look at the pie graph. The graph shows the area of each state as a percentage of the total area of Australia.



Using this graph order the states from **biggest** to **smallest.** The first one is done for you.

1st *Western Australia*

2nd _____

3rd _____

4th _____

5th _____

6th _____

7th _____

8th _____

Travel costs

The family are planning the trip to Melbourne. They want to work out if it would be cheaper to go by car, bus, train or plane.

Marty is 41, Anita is 37, Sam is 16 and Tara is 12. Sam and Tara are both at high school.

They get information about going by bus, train and plane.

Train

Sydney to Melbourne return
Economy seats

Adult $180

Child/Student/Pensioner $90

(Child: 12 years and under)

Bus

Sydney to Melbourne return

Adult $120

Student $96

Child $60

(Child: 12 and under)

Plane

Sydney to Melbourne return
7 day advance purchase

Adult $300

Child $200

Student $250

(Child: 12 and under)

1 Use this information about travel costs to complete the table.

	Cost of train	Cost of bus	Cost of plane
Marty			
Anita			
Sam			
Tara			
Total			

2 The family might go by car.

MAJOR HIGHWAY DISTANCE CHART

	Adelaide	Alice Springs	Brisbane	Cairns	Canberra	Darwin	Melbourne	Perth	Sydney
Adelaide	-	1527	2142	3836	1189	3017	730	2695	1410
Brisbane	2124	3011	-	1694	1252	3576	1699	4350	971
Canberra	11889	2716	1252	2946	-	4206	656	4105	282
Darwin	3017	1490	3576	2852	4206	-	3747	4161	4427
Melbourne	730	2257	1699	3532	656	3747	-	3425	867
Perth	2695	3608	4350	6032	4105	4161	3425	-	4105
Sydney	1410	2937	971	2665	282	4427	867	4105	-

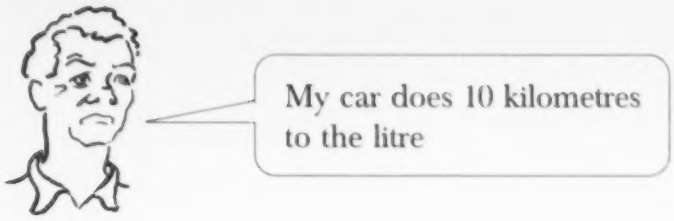
a) How far is it from Sydney to Melbourne? _____kms

b) How far is it from Sydney to Melbourne and return to Sydney?

_____kms

EST COPY AVAILABLE

c)



How many litres of petrol will they need to drive this distance.?

_____

d) If petrol costs 70 cents a litre, how much will the petrol for the car trip cost them?

_____

e) The real cost of going by car needs to include the running costs of a car or **depreciation.**

Petrol plus depreciation will cost a minimum of 20 cents/kilometre. What will the car trip cost at 20 cents/kilometre?

_____

TALK 3 With your class talk about the advantages and disadvantages of going by car, bus, train and plane.

TALK 4 Discuss with your class the following questions...

Where do you think a car would use more petrol per kilometre?

In city traffic? ❒

On country roads? ❒

Which car do you think would have the greatest petrol consumption?

Holden Commodore? ❒

Holden Barina ❒

5 Read the information about train fares in the table and answer the questions below.

	ADULT			CHILD/CONCESSION/NSW PENSIONER		
	# FIRST BERTH	FIRST SEAT	ECONOMY SEAT	# FIRST BERTH	FIRST SEAT	ECONOMY SEAT
SYDNEY TO: MELBOURNE (VIA MEL XPT)	215.00	125.00	90.00	152.50	62.50	45.00

DISCOUNT FARES

Discounts ranging between 10% and 40% of the Adult Ordinary Fare for Interstate travel between Sydney and Melbourne conditions apply

a) How much does it cost an adult to travel at the economy rate from Sydney to Melbourne at the full fare?

_____

b) How much would this cost with a 10% discount? _____

c) How much would this cost with a 40% discount? _____

d) Can a child get a discount? yes ❒ no ❒

e) The full adult economy seat is $90.

The child economy seat is $45.

What percentage of an adult fare is the child economy seat?

25% ❒

50% ❒

75% ❒

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Travel times

1

DAYLIGHT SERVICE

Olympic Spirit		Daily a.m.	Olympic Spirit		Daily a.m.
SYDNEY TERM	dep	8 10	MELBOURNE		
Strathfield		8 24u	(Spencer Street)	dep	8 30
Campbelltown		8 57u	Benalla		10.23
Moss Vale		10 00	ALBURY Stn	arr	11 36
Goulburn Stn		10 50	Wagga Wagga	dep	12 43
Yass Junction Stn		11 55	Harden		2 26
Harden		12 42	Yass Junction Stn		3 14
Wagga Wagga		2 16	Goulburn Stn		4 24
Albury Stn	arr	3 30	Moss Vale		5 11
Benalla	dep	4 35	Compbelltown		6 18d
MELBOURNE			Strathfield		6 58d
(Spencer Street	arr	6 35	SYDNEY TERM.	arr	7 13

a) About how long does it take to travel from Sydney to Melbourne on this train?

6 hours ❒ 8 hours ❒ 10 hours ❒ 12 hours ❒

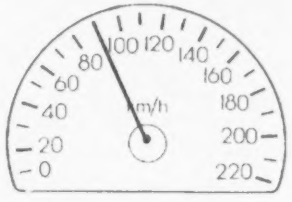
b) How long does it take to travel from Benalla to Melbourne?

_____hours

c) How long does it take to travel from Sydney to Goulbourn?

_____hours_____minutes

2 Look at the speedometer.



a) If you drive at this speed, how far will you travel

in one hour? _____

in two hours? _____

The weather

The Millers are going to Melbourne in August. They talk about the clothing they will need.

TALK **1** In a small group discuss these questions

- Which Australian city usually has the highest maximum daily temperature?
- Why did you choose that city?
- Check the newspaper for yesterday's capital city temperatures. Discuss your findings.

2 The map shows the maximum temperatures for Australia on 26th August.

Match these temperatures to the cities.The first is done for you.

13°C 19°C 26°C 31°C

	Maximum temperature
Brisbane	26°C
Darwin	
Melbourne	
Perth	

Unit 8 Sport and leisure

Contents

Taking part

The Olympic Games

Reading the street directory

Fishing

Taking part

I play football in winter and in summer I like cricket and surfing
I play netball and hockey and in summer I like swimming
I play tennis with my friends every Saturday.
I watch sport on TV and I like fishing and soccer.

TALK **1** In a small group decide which 3 sports in Australia are played by the largest number of men, women and children.

When all the groups have decided, look at the answers at the end of this book.

2 Sam asked ten people **how much** sport they play in a week on average.

Ella said she never plays sport.
Mike said 1 hour.
Azza said 2 hours.
Van said 2 hours.
Fay said 5 hours.
Ali said 3 hours.
Peta said 1 hour.
Brad said he never plays sport.
Mai said 3 hours.
Ly said 2 hours.

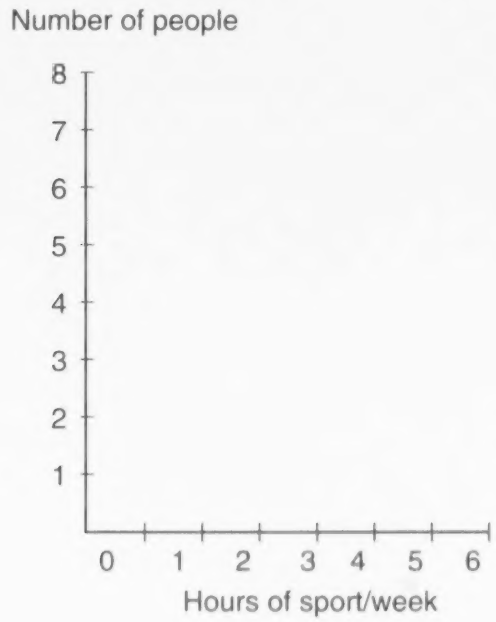
a) Complete this table using Sam's information.

Name	Ella	Mike	Azza	Van	Fay	Ali	Peta	Brad	Mai	Ly
Hours/ week	0	1								

b) Use the information in the first table to complete the following table:

Hours of sport in a week	Number of people
0	2
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

c) Now show Sam's results as a column graph.



d) The lowest number of hours played was 0 hours.
The highest number of hours played was 5 hours.

The **range** was _____hours.

e) What do you think is the average amount of sport played by these ten people?

About one hour ❒

About two hours ❒

About three hours ❒

TALK

f) In a small group discuss how you would find the exact average - the mean. Talk about this with your teacher.

g) Find the exact average (or mean) using a calculator.

Total hours: _____

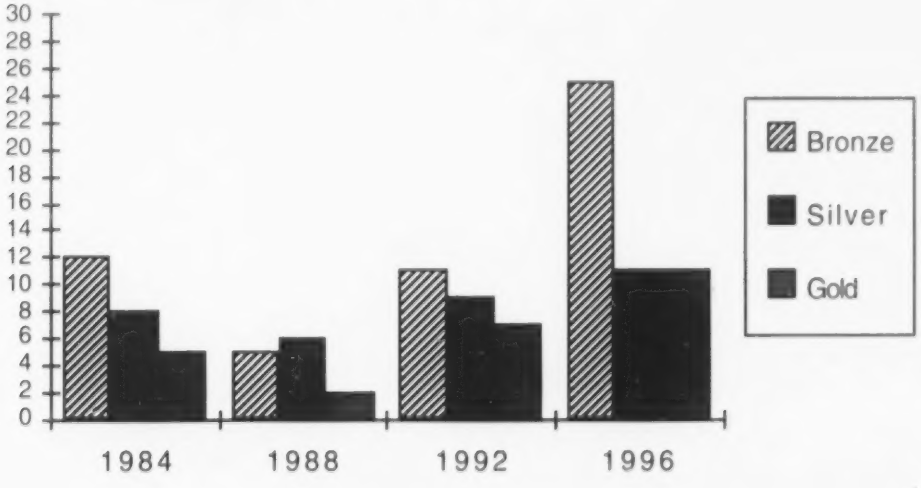
Number of people: _____

Average: _____ hours per week

The Olympic Games

The family enjoy watching the Olympic Games on TV.

1 Look at this column graph.



a) How many gold medals did Australia win at the 1988 Olympics?

_____

b) How many silver medals did Australia win at the 1992 Olympics?

_____

c) In which of these Games did Australia win the most bronze medals?

1984 ❒

1988 ❒

1992 ❒

1996 ❒

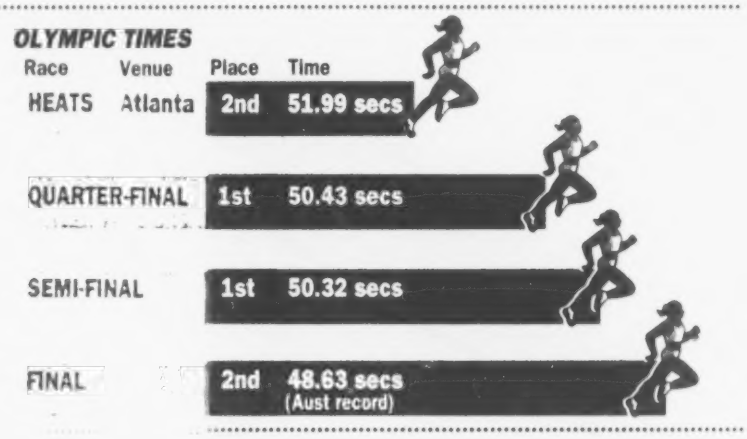
TALK 2 The first games were held in Olympia in 776 B.C. Discuss with your class what is meant by B.C.

a) On the time line put a mark for 776 BC.

b) How many years before 2000 A.D. is 776 B.C.? _____

TALK 3 With your class discuss what you know about Cathy Freeman.

4 The diagram shows the four races that Cathy Freeman ran to win a silver medal in the women's 400 metres at the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games.



a) In which race did Cathy run fastest?

The heats ❒
The quarter-final ❒
The semi-final ❒
The final ❒

b) Marie-Jose Perec won the gold medal in the final with a time of 48.25 seconds.

How much slower was Cathy's time of 48.63 seconds?

about half a second? ❒
about one second? ❒
about thirty seconds? ❒

c) What percentage of Cathy's race times at Atlanta were **more than** 50 seconds?

25% ❒ 50% ❒ 75% ❒

d) What fraction of her race times were **less than** 50 seconds?

1/4 ❒ 1/2 ❒ 3/4 ❒

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

e) 50 seconds is

about half a minute ❒ about one minute ❒

TALK **5** Charles Austin won the high jump at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. With a partner estimate how high you think he jumped. Now check the answer in the answer pages.

_____

6 Work with a partner and measure the height of the classroom door.

a) What is the height of the classroom door? _____metres

b) How many centimetres is this? _____

c) Is the door higher or lower than Austin's Olympic winning jump?

higher ❒ lower ❒

d) How many more centimetres than your height did Austin reach?

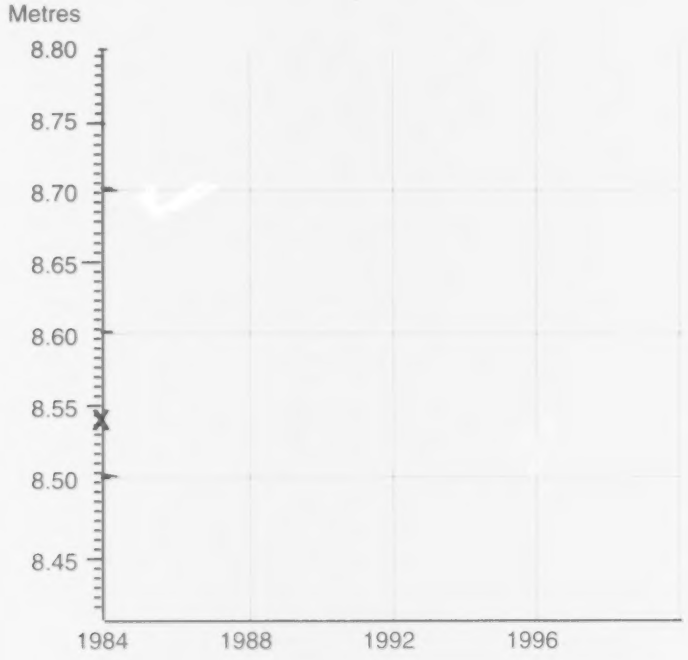
_____centimetres

TALK **7** a) With your class discuss what you know about Carl Lewis.

b) Look at the distances that Carl Lewis jumped in the 1984-1996 Olympics.

Los Angeles 1984	8.54 m
Seoul 1988	8.72 m
Barcelona 1992	8.67m
Atlanta 1996	8.50m

Plot these jumps on the graph and form a line graph. The first one is done for you.



c) In which year did Lewis jump furthest? _____

d) Now join your dots on the graph with a line. Looking at this line graph do you think the lengths Carl can jump are:

increasing ❒ decreasing ❒

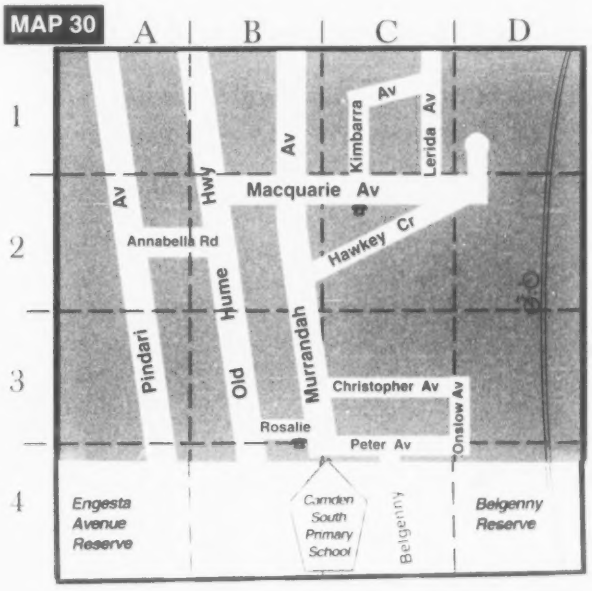
Reading the street directory

Sam is playing football at Belgenny Reserve in Camden South. He and Marty look in the street directory index.

Abuklea Rd. Reserve, Epping	50	B3	Chaplin Oval	108	C4
Artarmon Reserve	112	B1	Chatswood Oval	110	D2
Baxter Reserve	62	D3	Denistone Park	48	C1
Belgenny Reserve	30	D4	Dundas Park	92	A4
Brady Park, Claymore	24	A1	Erskinville Oval	65	D1
Caringbah Oval	83	B3	Flinders Field	44	B1

1 What is the map reference for Belgenny Reserve? _____

2 Find Belgenny Reserve on this map.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3 The street at map reference 30 C1 is

a) Christopher Avenue ❒

b) Annabella Road ❒

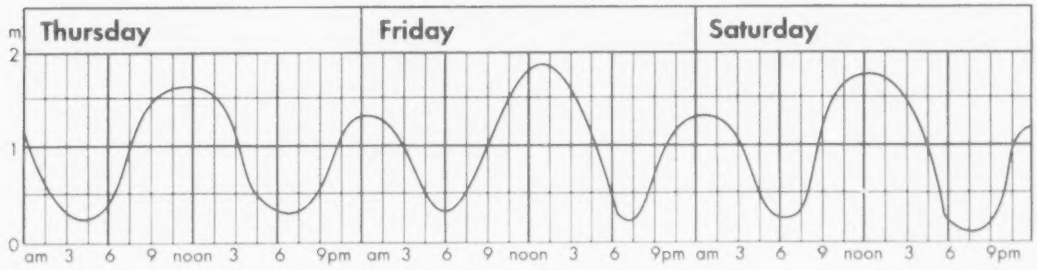
c) Kimbarra Avenue ❒

4 Look at the index. What is the map reference for Dundas Park?

_____

Fishing

Marty likes to go fishing. He usually goes one hour before high tide. Look at the tidal graph.



1 High tide during daylight hours on Friday was

a) about 12.30 pm ❒

b) about 6.00 am ❒

c) about 9.00 am ❒

2 Which day had the highest tide? _____

3 High tide on Saturday was

a) about 1 metre

b) just under 1 metre

c) nearly 2 metres

Unit 9 Around the house

Contents

Household jobs

Buying household goods

Tiling the floor

In the garden

Shapes around the house

For this unit you will need:

- a protractor
- a ruler

Household jobs

1 In your household:

who usually mows the lawn? _____

who usually puts out the garbage? _____

who usually fixes dripping taps? _____

who usually does the ironing? _____

who usually makes your bed? _____

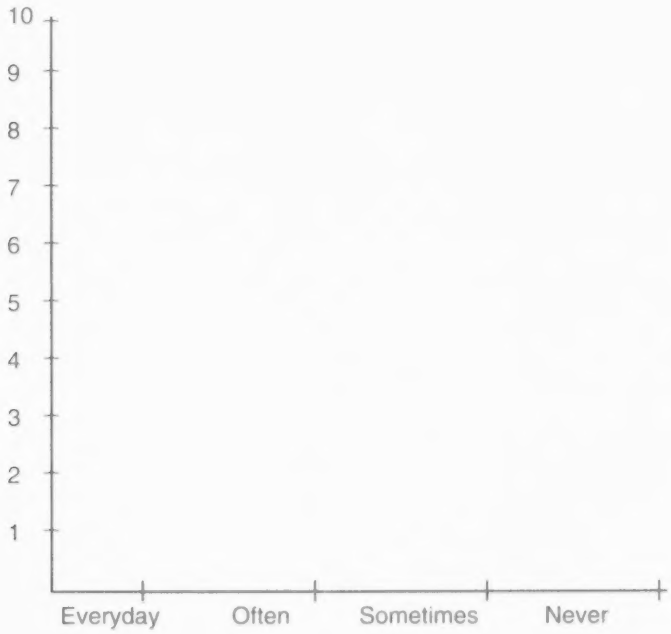
TALK **2** Ask ten people how often they wash-up and fill in the table below.

Person	How often do you wash up?							
1	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
2	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
3	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
4	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
5	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
6	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
7	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
8	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
9	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒
10	every day	❒	often	❒	sometimes	❒	never	❒

3 Write your results in this table.

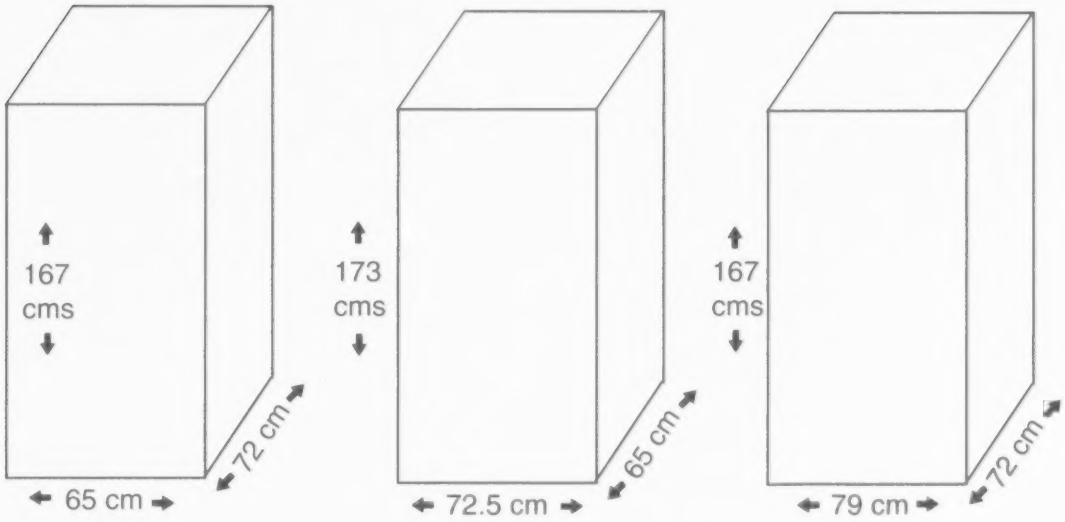
How often people wash-up	Number of people
Everyday	
Often	
Sometimes	
Never	

4 Now put the data from the table into a column graph.

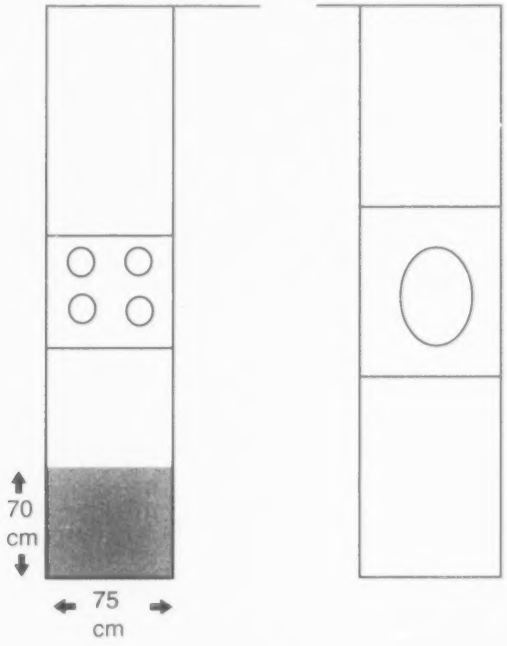


Buying household goods

1 Marty and Anita need to buy a new refrigerator. They need to choose between these three fridges.



This is a floor plan of their kitchen. Anita and Sam measure the space for the fridge. The space for the fridge is shaded in the floor plan.



a) The space for the fridge is 70 cm wide and 75 cm deep. Use a tape measure to measure this area on the classroom floor.

b) Which fridge is best for the family?

A ❒ B ❒ C ❒

c) **After class** measure the fridge in your home.

The fridge in my home is _____high

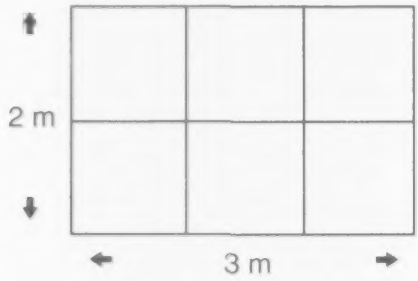
_____wide

_____deep

Tiling the floor

The Millers want new tiles on the laundry floor. Marty and Tara measure the area. The length is 3 metres and the width is 2 metres.

1 Marty draws the floor plan of the laundry. He makes 2 cm on the paper represent 1 m in the real world.



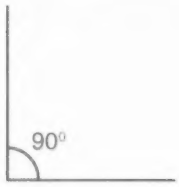
What is the area of the laundry? _____square metres (m^2)

2 This is the cost of the tiles -

Tiles
$24/ square metre

How much will it cost to buy the tiles? _____

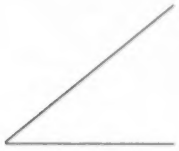
3



We call this a right angle.

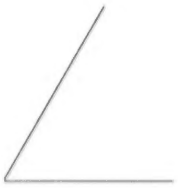
The corners of the Miller's laundry are right angles.

Measure these angles with a protractor.

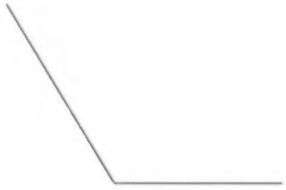


a) _____degrees

b) _____degrees



c) _____degrees



d) _____degrees

4 The tiles for the laundry are 20 cm by 20 cm. Cut a piece of cardboard to this size.

5 How many of these tiles would fit into one square metre? _____
(You may need to draw a diagram.)

6 After class measure your laundry. Is it bigger, smaller or about the same size as the Millers laundry?

bigger ❒

smaller ❒

about the same size ❒

7 The laundry tiles have these instructions:

> **Instructions**
>
> Do not walk on tiles for 24 hours after laying.

If Marty finishes laying the tiles at 4.00 pm on Saturday what time can the family start walking on them?

The family can first walk on the tiles at _____

In the garden

1 Anita wants to fertilise the vegetable garden. Sam is helping to mix the fertiliser. Read the fertiliser label

BEST GRO **1 Kg**
Directions:
Apply 250 g of BEST GRO dissolved in 10 L of water for each 10 m^2.
Apply every two months during growing season.

2 Sam measures the vegetable garden. It is 10 metres long and 4 metres wide.

Draw a plan of the vegetable garden. On your plan make 1 centimetre represent 1 metre.

3 What is the area of the vegetable garden? _____ square metres
(m^2)

4 According to the label how much fertiliser is needed for 10 m^2?

_____

5 How much would be needed for the vegetable garden?

_____

6 How much water will Sam and Anita need to dissolve this amount of fertiliser?

_____

7 If a bucket holds 10 litres of water, how many buckets of water will they need to dissolve the fertiliser?

_____

8 How much fertiliser will they dissolve in each bucket?

_____

9 Sam and Anita don't have scales to measure the fertiliser. How much of the packet should they use **in each bucket?**

1/4 of the packet ❒

1/2 of the packet ❒

all the packet ❒

10 When they have finished how much of the packet will they have used?

1/4 of the packet ❒

1/2 of the packet ❒

all the packet ❒

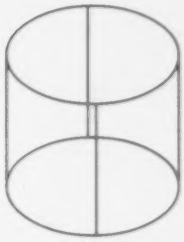
TALK 11 With your class discuss what you could use to measure litres of water if the bucket didn't have the measurements marked.

12 If Sam and Anita apply the fertiliser in November, in what month will they need to apply it again.

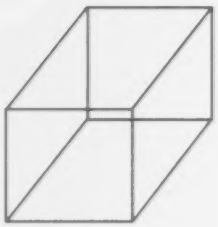
_____

Shapes around the home

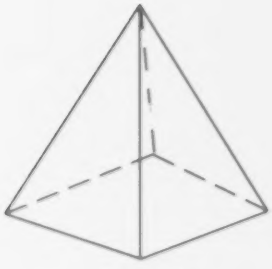
TALK **1** Look at these shapes and in a small group discuss where you might see them around the home.



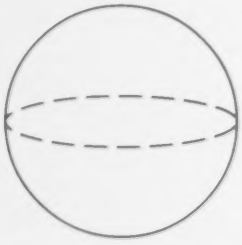
cylinder



cube

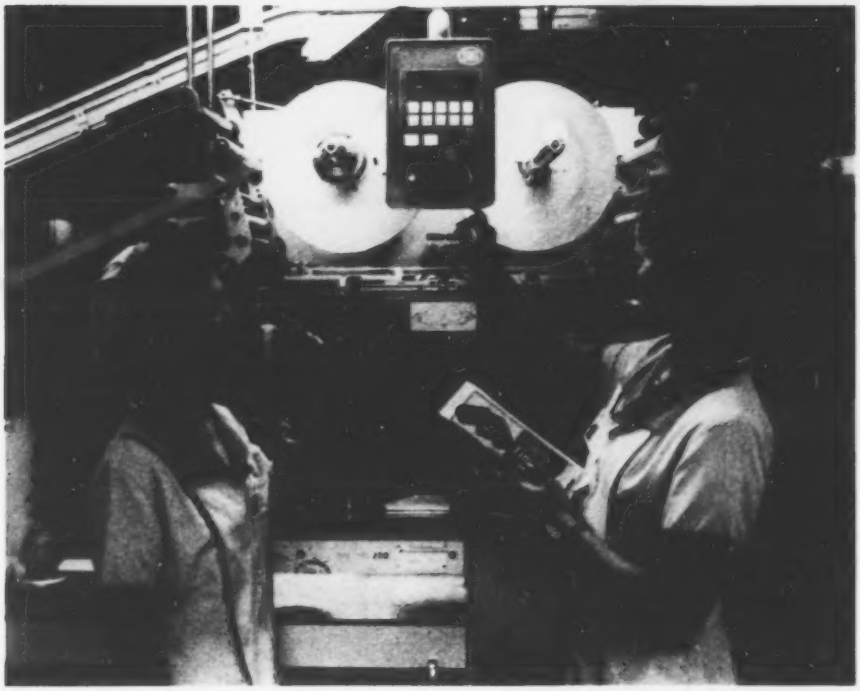


pyramid



sphere

Unit 10 At work



Contents

Workplace tasks

Payslips

Workplace tasks

TALK 1 All jobs need numeracy skills. Here is a list of some of those skills.

calculating amounts on paper	estimating amounts
calculating amounts in the head	estimating measurements
using a calculator	
	talking about amounts
reading numbers	talking about measurements
reading measurements	giving directions
reading graphs	talking about size
reading maps	talking about shape
writing numbers	
writing measurements	

Think of a job you know well. Which of these skills do you need for this job? Discuss your ideas with your class.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Cleaning

1 Anita works as a cleaner.

She mixes Clean-O to wash the floors.

Instructions: Dilute 125 mL of Clean-O in 5 litres (half a bucket) of water.

a) How much Clean-O is needed for a full 10 litre bucket? _____

b) 125 ml is

- about 1/2 a cup ❑
- about 1/4 a cup ❑
- about 1 cup ❑

2 Anita has 45 minutes to wash the floors.

If she starts at	She needs to finish by
a) 2.15 pm	
b) 2.45 pm	
c) 3.05 pm	

On the factory line

1

Before Marty was retrenched he worked in a factory which made snack foods. He worked as an operator on the line where they make potato chips.

Every 30 minutes he:

- weighed 5 packets of chips from the line
- wrote down the measurements
- added the 5 measurements to find the total
- worked out the average weight of the chips by dividing the total by five.

Complete these additions for Marty and find the average. The first is done for you.

a)

2.30 pm

Weights of packets	
203 g	
205 g	
198 g	
199 g	
201 g	
Total	1006
Average	201.2

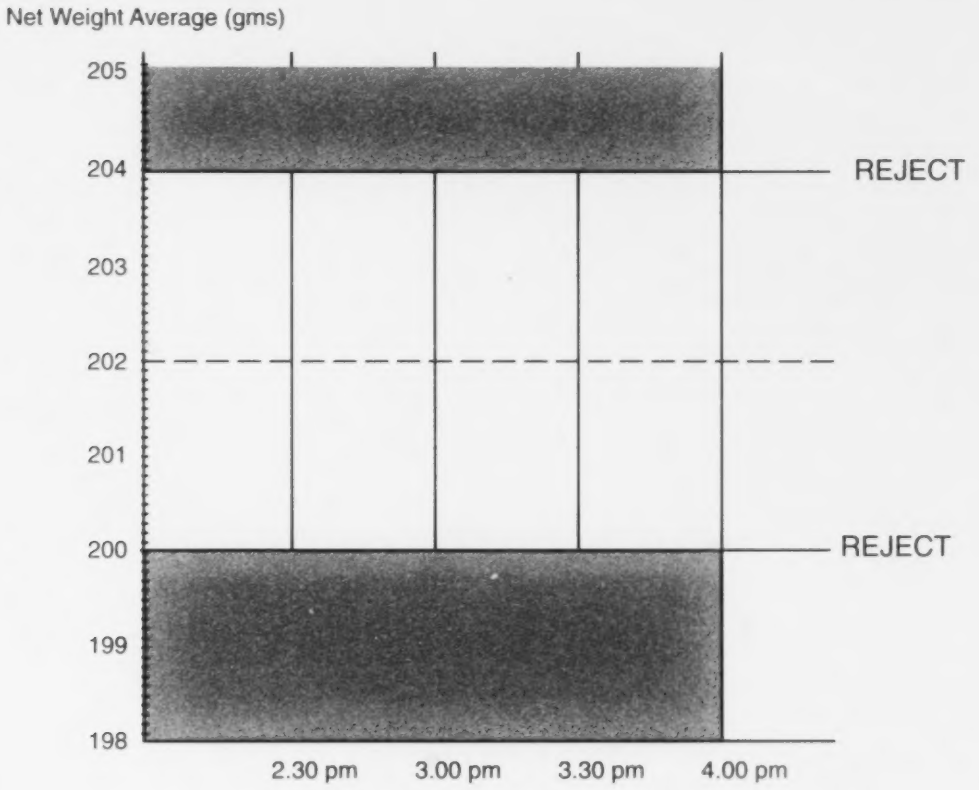
3.00 pm

Weights of packets
206 g
202 g
201 g
199 g
203 g
Total
Average

3.30 pm

Weights of packets
197 g
195 g
202 g
201 g
199 g
Total
Average

b) Show these averages on the graph below and form a line graph.



c) If the average was over 204 grams or under 200 grams Marty had to tell his supervisor that they needed to take action.

When did Marty need to tell his supervisor that they needed to take action?

at 2.30 pm ❒ at 3.00 pm ❒ at 3.30 pm ❒

2 If one of the machines broke down Marty needed to record how long the machine was stopped. This is called "Down-time". Complete the following table. The first is done for you.

a)	Work stopped at	2.15 pm	
	Work started	4.05 pm	
	Down-time	1 hour 50 mins	
b)	Work stopped at	10.20 am	
	Work started	2.30 pm	
	Down-time	_____	

c) Work stopped at 3.13 pm Work started 4.07 pm Down-time _____	d) Work stopped at 1.23 pm Work started 1.47 pm Down-time _____

Delivering pizza

Marty has part-time work doing pizza home deliveries. He uses his own car. He needs to keep records of how far he travels during his shift.

He always records the number of kilometres he drives during his shift. He wants this for his tax return. He writes down the kilometres at the start of the shift and at the end of the shift and he finds the difference.

1 These are Marty's records for one week. Complete his calculations for him. The first one is done for you.

Date	Odometer readings Start	Finish	No. of kilometres
9/9	168245	168320	75
10/9	168355	168448	_____
11/9	168470	168534	_____
12/9	168566	168642	_____
13/9	168660	168742	_____

2 How many kilometres did Marty drive for work during the five days?

_____

3 During the five days, what was the average number of kilometres that Marty drove in a shift?

_____

4 At the beginning of his shift Marty gets a **float** of $30.
He keeps a record of his deliveries during the evening. At the end of his shift he must give his boss the correct amount. His records should be the same as the computer print out.
Look at Marty's records for one night in the table below:

Order No.	Amount
615	$20.45
616	$15.00
617	$20.45
618	$31.00
619	$15.00
620	$27.50
621	$16.50
622	$20.45
623	$32.50
624	$15.00

a) How much money did Marty collect that evening? _____

b) How much should he give his boss?

Total collected $_____

Float $_____

He should give his boss $_____

5 Marty gets $3.60 for one delivery. How much did he make on this night?

_____

Payslips

TALK **1** With your class talk about the following questions:
What is a payslip?
What information would you expect to have on a payslip?

2

Name: Anita Miller Employee number: B0310	Pay period: 1/8/96 - 8/8/96	Company: Anje Cleaning Services

Description	Hours	Rate	Value	Allowances	Deductions
Normal	15	13.60	204.00		S/F Contrib. 11.00
O/T 1.5	2	20.40	40.80		Union 4.30
Total	17		244.80		

Other payroll details		Year to date earnings		This period	
Salary	10608	Gross	1468.80	Gross	244.80
B/H	15	Taxable	1468.80	Taxable	244.80
		Tax	172.50	Less tax	28.75
		Nett	1204.50	Deductions	15.30
				Nett pay	**200.75**

a) Is this Anita's pay for one week ❒

one fortnight ❒

b) How much was Anita's take home pay? $_____

c) How much did Anita pay in tax for this pay period? $_____

d) How many hours does Anita work in a normal week? _____

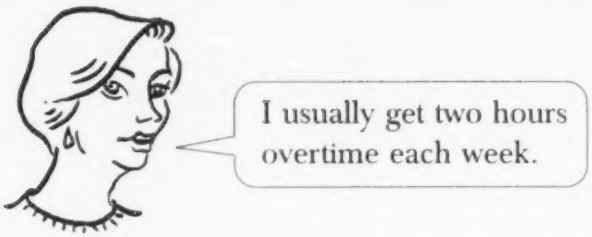
e) How many hours overtime did she work in this pay period? _____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3 Match the terms with the meanings. The first is done for you.

nett pay	minimum hours you are employed to work for
gross pay	overtime paid at time and a half
S/F Contrib.	take-home pay
B/H	from July 1st to now
Year to date	superannuation fund contribution
O/T 1.5	pay before tax and deductions are taken out

4



Anita gets $13.60 an hour for 15 hours. If she works more hours she gets paid time and a half.

Normal rate		$13.60
Half normal rate		$ 6.80
O/T 1.5	=	$20.40

Find the following amounts:

a) Workers get $12.70 per hour at the normal rate. What will they get for time and a half?

Normal rate		$12.70
Half normal rate		$_____
O/T 1.5	=	$_____

b) **Workers get $15.30 at the normal rate and double time for working on public holidays. What will they get on a public holiday?**

Normal rate		$15.30
Double normal rate		$_____
O/T 2	=	$_____

c) Anita worked 20 hours in one week. Her rate of pay is $13.60 per hour.

Pay	Hours	Amount
Normal	15	$_____
O/T 1.5	5	$_____
Total gross		$_____

Multiplication and division chart

a) Using the chart for multiplication

eg to multiply 5 x 4, find one number (eg 5) on the top row, find the other number (eg 4) down the first column, run your finger down the column where the five is and run another finger along the row where the four is till the two finders meet (20).

b) Using the chart for division

eg to divide 30 by 5, find the number to be divided by (5) in the first column, run your finger along this row until you find the number being divided into (30), then run your finger upwards from 30 to find the number at the top of that column (6).

x/÷	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Money

2

$1.30
.50c
$2.80
$4.50

4 a) Chicken $4.50
Milk $1.30
Eggs $2.80
Apple .50c

c) Total $9.10

5 a) Total $6.39

b) Balance due $7.74

7 a)

Coles	
Icecream 1l	4.90
Coffee 100g	4.13
Notebook	2.54
Frozen Beans 1kg	1.58
Total	13.15
Cash	20.00
Change	6.85

7 b) Total $13.15

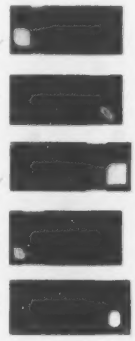
c) Anita and Marty gave $20.00

d) Change $6.85

10

five cents
ten cents
twenty cents
fifty cents
one dollar
two dollars

11



five dollars
ten dollars
twenty dollars
fifty dollars
one hundred dollars

12

a) $105 b) $98 c) $321 d) $428 e) $872
$150 $102 $312 $84 $827

f) $428 ☑
$824 ☐
$482 ☐

13

a) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

b) 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

c) 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

d) 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Measuring things

1 a)

150 metres

1 Litre

250 grams

2

Name	Measurement
Milk	1 Litre
Gladwrap	150 metres
Coffee	100 grams

4

kilogram	L
litre	m
metre	kg

Finding things

1 The jar of coffee is on the left ☑
in the middle ☐
on the right ☐

2 The bottle of sauce is on the left ☐
in the middle ☐
on the right ☑

Dates

1

Day	1999
Month	5
Year	6

2

June	6	May	5	April	4
October	10	November	11	July	7
January	1	February	2	September	9
August	8	December	12	March	3

Answers Unit 2 At the bank

Putting money in, taking money out

1 a) $20
b) Anita Miller
c) M.Oliver
d) 24/6/97

2 b) 111 012345678
c) 2/7/97

3 a)

Date	Transaction detail	Debit	Credit	Balance
10 JUN	DEPOSIT		655.60	952.34
12 JUN	WITHDRAWAL	150.00		802.34
15 JUN	WITHDRAWAL	50.00		752.34
20 JUN	WITHDRAWAL	200.00		552.34
1 JUL	DEPOSIT		20.00	572.34

c) 12 June $150.00
15 June $50.00
20 June $200.00

d) Balance $572.34

5 c)

Select your account	4	Insert your card	1
Enter your pin	2	Enter the amount	5
Select your transaction	3	Take your card, cash and transaction record	6

d) $50.00
10/4/97
$366.70

6 $50.00

7

1	*one*	5	five	9	nine
2	two	6	six	10	ten
3	three	7	seven		
4	four	8	eight		

8

$20	one hundred dollars
$50	two hundred dollars
$100	twenty dollars
$200	fifty dollars

9

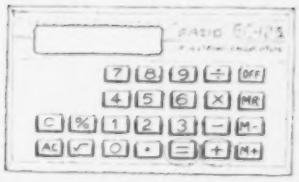
$100.00	*one hundred dollars*
$20.00	twenty dollars
$50.00	fifty dollars
$200.00	two hundred dollars

Adding

4

	Symbols	Answer
a) The total of seven eight	7 + 8	15
b) Eleven and nine	11 + 9	20
c) Ten plus fifteen	10 + 15	25
d) Add six to fouteen	14 + 6	20

5



6 7 + 8 = 15

7

a)	Balance	100.00	b)	Balance	150.00
	Deposit	20.00		Deposit	50.00
	New Balance	120.00		New balance	200.00
c)	Balance is	70.00	d)	Balance	120.00
	Deposit	30.00		Deposit	50.00
	New balance	100.00		New balance	170.00

Subtracting

1

	Symbols	Answer
a) Take seven away from fourteen	14 - 7	7
b) Subtract five from fifteen	15 - 5	10
c) What is the difference between ten and twenty?	20 - 10	10
d) Twenty less than fifty	50 - 20	30

2 1 4 − 7 = 7

3

a)	Balance	100.00	b)	Balance	100.00
	Withdraw	50.00		Withdraw	70.00
	New balance	50.00		Balance	30.00
c)	Balance	100.00	d)	Balance	150.00
	Withdraw	25.00		Withdraw	40.00
	New balance	75.00		New balance	110.00

e)

Date	Transaction detail	Debit	Credit	Balance
10 Jun	A & G Payroll		825.00	952.34
12 Jun	Withdrawal	200.00		752.34

Dates

1 b) 7/9/65

c) 10/4/70

d) 0 3 0 7 9 4

e) 2 2 0 2 8 8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Making an appointment

1 a) Wed. 21st August
b) 10.30 am
c) Tara Miller

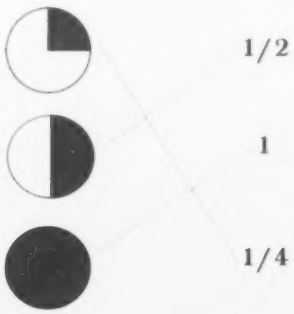
3

2.30 4.00 6.15 9.45

4

two thirty	2.30	two fifteen	2.15
a quarter past two	2.15	half past two	2.30
two o'clock	2.00	two forty-five	2.45
a quarter to two	1.45		

5



Measuring height

1 a)

Marty	152 cms
Anita	172 cms
Sam	178 cms
Tara	165 cms

b) Marty is tallest.
c) Tara is shortest.

Measuring weight

1 a) 60 kilograms
b) 59 kilograms
c) 45 kilograms

2 Marty is heaviest.

3 Tara is lightest.

Measuring temperature

1 About 37°C

2 38°C

3 High

4 a) 38°C
b) 39°C

Medicine labels

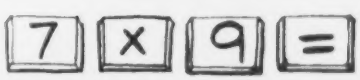
2 5 mL

3 a) 10 mL
b) 5 mL
c) 15 mL

Multiplying

2

	Symbols	Answer
a) 2 tablets four times a day	2 x 4	8
b) 3 tablets a day for 5 days	3 x 5	15
c) 7 bus trips at $9 for a trip	7 x 9	$63
d) 6 T-shirts for $8 each	6 x 8	$48

3 

63

4 b) is 1 tablet
c) is 2 tablets
d) is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablets

2

a) $1070 b) $998 c) $3123 d) $2124 e) $5613
$1700 $1001 $2987 $857 $5631

More number skills

1

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000
10000

Answers Unit 4 On public transport

Buying a ticket

2 a) $29.00
b) Weekly
c) 4/9/96 or 4 September, 1996

3 $21.00

4 $29.20

Estimating costs

1

a)	b)	c)	d)
$1.10	$1.98	$3.90	$4.99
$1.99	$2.10	$2.80	$5.90
$1.95		$1.10	
Total?	Total?	Total?	Total?
$3 $5 $7	$4 $6 $8	$6 $8 $10	$7 $9 $11

e)	f)	g)	h)
$1.99	$5.10	$9.99	$4.09
$0.97	$2.80	$9.85	$5.99
$0.80			
Total?	Total?	Total?	Total?
$1 $2 $4	$8 $10 $12	$16 $18 $20	$9 $10 $11

Dividing

3 14 ÷ 7 = 2

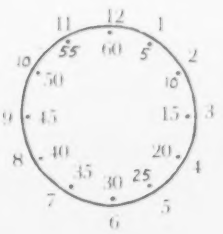
4 $3.00

Times

1

10.10 4.40 8.25 11.05

2



4

1.00 pm	23.00
10.00 am	17.00
4.00 pm	10.00
11.00 pm	13.00
5.00 pm	16.00

Reading timetables

1 3.50 pm

2 No

3 15 minutes

Directions

1

Anita walks....	then she turns	
a) along King St. to Queen St.	(left)	right
b) to Broughton St.	left	(right)
c) to Hurley St.	(left)	right

2 West

Measuring length

1 a) 1 cm = 10 mm
b) 1 m = 100 cm
c) 1 m = 1000 mm

2 1 km = 1000 m

3 400mm 400 cm (400 m) 400 km

Getting to class

1 Train - 4

2 Car - 6

3 Walked - 2

Answers Unit 5 Going by car

Buying a car

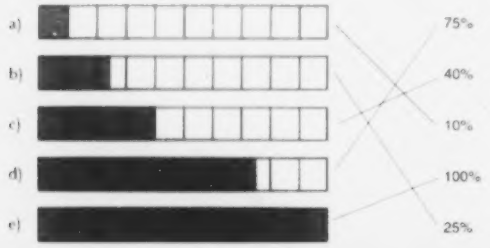
4 b) $4,600
c) 1985
d) 6 months
e) 149 000 kms

5 187 394

6

a)	9 000	50 000	(55 000)	5 500
b)	11 000	(100 000)	1 000	10 000
c)	(73 000)	70 000	7 300	70 300
d)	125 000	(152 000)	109 800	100 500

7 b)



8

9

a)	50% of $625	$100	($300)	$600
b)	25% of $21	($5)	$10	$15
c)	10% of $4280	($400)	$2000	$4000
d)	40% of $20000	$4000	($8000)	$15000

10 2 0 × 1 0 % = 2

11 a) 12
b) 52
c) 365

12 a) 260
b) $12,220
c) $6000
d) Paying now $15 000
Paying it off $18 220
The difference is $3220

Running costs

2 a) $3844
b) $73.92 or $74.00

3 Yes

5 a) $10.78
b) $14.38
c) $28.76

6 $1560

7 60 L

8 1 L = 1000 mL

Parking

1 a) $8.00
b) $12.00

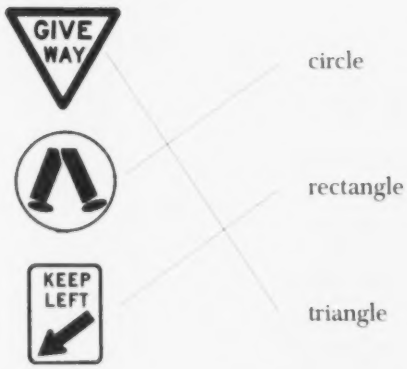
2 a) Parallel
b) Angle

4 300 mm

Using a street directory

D2

Signs and shapes

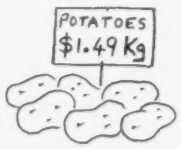


Answers Unit 6 Planning a barbeque

Buying the food and drinks

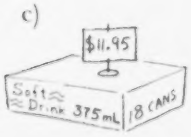
1 a)

1 kilo costs $1.30



1 kilo costs $1.49

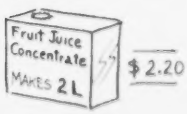
c)



1 can costs $0.66

1 can costs $1.30

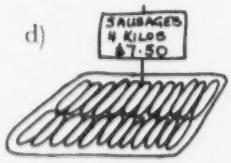
b)



$1 litre costs $1.10

1 litre costs $1.40

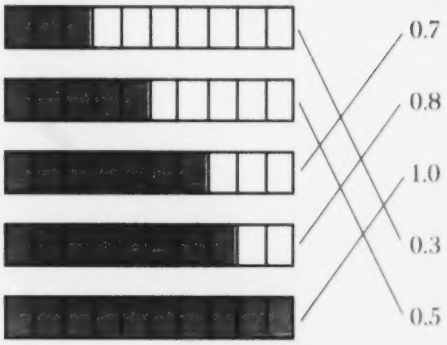
d)



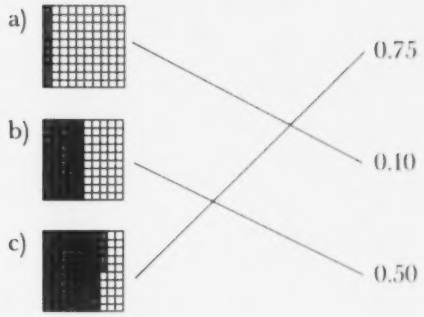
1 kilo costs $1.87

1 kilo costs $2.15

2



3 a)



4

	Same	Different
a) 1.25 and 1.52		✓
b) 1.40 and 1.4	✓	
c) 0.90 and 0.09		✓
d) 25.5 and 2.55		✓

5

a)	1.02	0.98	(1.21)	0.09
b)	(0.10)	0.09	0.07	0.05
c)	4.01	4.00	0.40	(4.09)
d)	(7.6)	7.45	7.48	7.59

6 a) $6.99
b) $5.70
c) 0.816 kg
d) 14/9/96

7 a) 1.009 kg = 1009 g
b) 1.985 kg = 1985 g
c) 1.5 kg = 1500 g
d) 624 g

9

	About one kilogram	About two kilograms
1.985 kg		✓
1.09 kg	✓	
1.007 kg	✓	
1.8 kg		✓
1.239 kg	✓	

10

a) 0.809 kg	(0.811 kg)	0.798 kg	0.810 kg
b) (0.8)	0.3978968		

Cooking

1

Flour	2 cups
Cocoa	½ cup
Sugar	1 ½ cups
Butter	200 grams
Eggs	4 eggs
Milk	250 mL
Vanilla	2 tsps

2 180°C

3 11.10 am

Pouring drinks

1 b) 250 mL in each glass

Recording information

2 a) 3 people
b) Chicken

The weather report

1 21°C

3 a) Friday
b) Sunday
c) 21°C
d) No

Around Australia

2 a) Brisbane is north-east of Perth.
b) Darwin is north-west of Hobart.
c) Melbourne is south-west of Sydney.
d) Adelaide is south-east of Darwin.

4 1st Western Australia
2nd Queensland
3rd Northern Territory
4th South Australia
5th New South Wales
6th Victoria
7th Tasmania
8th A.C.T.

Travel Costs

1

	Cost of train	Cost of bus	Cost of plane
Marty	$180	$120	$300
Anita	$180	$120	$300
Sam	$90	$86	$250
Tara	$90	$60	$200
Total	$540	$386	$1,050

2 a) 867 kms
b) 1734 kms
c) 173.4 litres
d) $121.38
e) $346.80

4 A car uses more petrol per kilometre **in city traffic.**

A Holden Commodore has the greatest petrol consumption.

5 a) $90.00
b) $81.00
c) $54.00
d) No
e) 50% off

Travel times

1 a) About 10 hours
b) 2 hours
c) 2 hours 40 minutes

2 a) 90 kilometres
b) 180 kilometres

The weather

2

	Maximum temperature
Brisbane	26°C
Darwin	31°C
Melbourne	13°C
Perth	19°C

Taking part

1 According to the Australian Sports Directory (1993) the following numbers were registered:

Tennis	560 000
Cricket	559 599
Bowls	408 367
Golf	369 883
Netball	350 512
Soccor	273 520

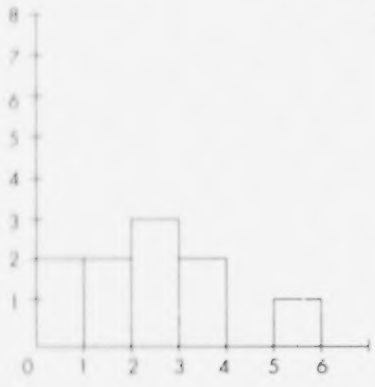
2 a)

Name	Ella	Mike	Azza	Van	Fay	Ali	Peta	Brad	Mai	Ly
Hours/week	0	1	2	2	5	3	1	0	3	2

b)

Hours of sport in a week	Number of people
0	2
1	2
2	3
3	2
4	0
5	1

c)

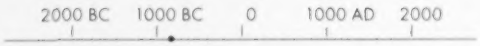


d) 5 hours
e) about two hours
g) Total hours 19
People 10
Average 1.9 or 2 hours

The Olympic Games

1 a) 2 gold medals
b) 9 silver medals
c) 1996

2 a)

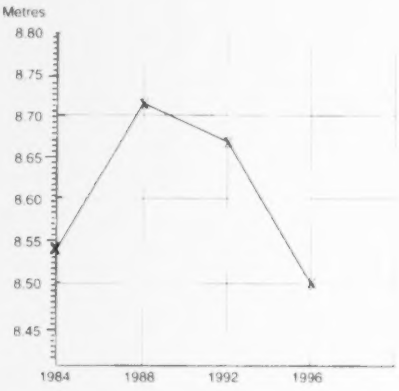


b) 2776 years

4 a) The final
b) About half a second
c) 75%
d) 1/4
e) About one minute

5 2.39 metres

7 b)



c) 1988

Reading the street directory

1 30 D4

3 Kimbarra Avenue

4 92 A4

Fishing

1 about 12.30 pm

2 Friday

3 nearly 2 metres

Answers Unit 9 Around the house

Buying household goods

1 Fridge A

Tiling the floor

1 Area = 6 square metres/6m^2

2 Cost = $144

3 a) 40°
b) 20°
c) 60°
d) 120°

5 25 tiles

7 4.00 pm on Sunday

In the garden

3 40 square metres/40m^2

4 250 grams

5 1000 grams or 1 kilogram

6 40 litres

7 4 buckets of water

8 250 grams

9 1/4 of the packet

10 All of the packet

12 January

Answers Unit 10 At work

Cleaning

1 a) 250 millilitres/ 250 mL
b) About 1/2 a cup

2

If she starts at	She needs to finish by
a) 2.15 pm	3.00 pm
b) 2.45 pm	3.30 pm
c) 3.05 pm	3.50 pm

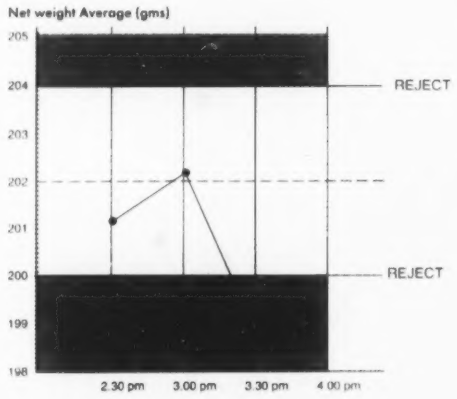
On the factory line

1 a) 2.30 pm
Total 1006
Average 201.2

3.00 pm
Total 1011
Average 202.2

3.30 pm
Total 994
Average 198.8

b)



c) At 3.30 pm

2

a) Work stopped at 2.15 pm Work started 4.05 pm Down time 1 hour 50 minutes	b) Work stopped at 10.20 am Work started 2.30 pm Down time 4 hours 10 minutes
c) Work stopped at 3.13 pm Work started 4.07 pm Down time 54 minutes	d) Work stopped at 1.23 pm Work started 1.47 pm Down time 24 minutes

Delivering pizza

1

Date	Odometer readings Start	Finish	No. of kilometres
9/9	168245	168320	75
10/9	168355	168448	93
11/9	168470	168534	64
12/9	168566	168642	76
13/9	168660	168742	82

2 390 kilometres

3 78 kilometres

4 a) $213.85

b)

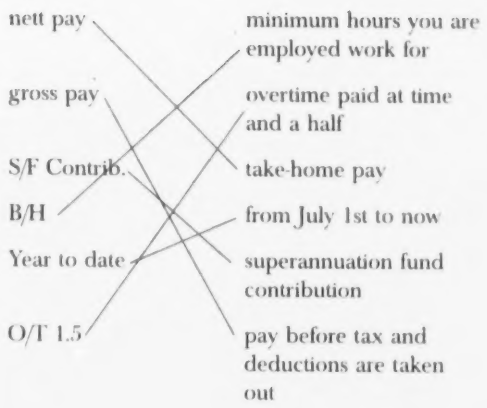
Total collected	$213.85
Float	$30.00
He should give his boss	$243.85

5 $36.00

Payslips

2 a) One week
b) $200.75
c) $28.75
d) 15 hours
e) 2 hours

3



4 a)

Normal rate	$12.70
Half normal rate	$6.35
O/T 1.5	$19.05

b)

Normal rate	$15.30
Double normal rate	$30.60
O/T 2	$30.60

c)

Normal	$204.00
O/T 1.5	$102.00
Total gross	$306.00

The Numeracy Workbook is for students at beginner and post-beginner levels of numeracy, especially those with limited literacy skills. *The Numeracy Workbook* takes a thematic approach to numeracy learning with everyday topics like shopping, banking, transport and sport. Number, space measurement, and diagrammatic and graphic texts are covered in context, through sequential activities.

Linda Ross has many years of experience in teaching English as a Second Language and numeracy and literacy. She is a teacher in the NSW Adult Migrant English Service and co-author of *The Numeracy Handbook*.

Your Telephone Service

NEW SOUTH WALES AMES
QUALITY LANGUAGE & LITERACY SERVICES

DTEC

ISBN 0-7310-1627-3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE